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**ATLANTIC EDITION — THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON, FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Saar Election Date Goes Over Matter, More, Is Yet Mere Mite

Mallorca Imprisons Americans

Boston Ends School Economies

Spain Sees Left Score Again

America Plans Roosevelt Fête

THE League Council intensifies the strain in the Saar and the strain between France and Germany by failing to set a date for the Saar plebiscite. Instead, the Council appoints a committee of three to investigate Saar conditions and report to the May session. A date for the election will then be named, or the Council will decide it impossible to hold a plebiscite soon after the 15-year period expires. Geneva is besieged by National Socialists from the Saar and by their opponents, each side alleging outrages at the hands of the other. Each seeks to take advantage of any plebiscite move. The Saar German Jews now come out for annexation to France, fearing concentration camps if Germany gets the power. Suddenly the question is tied up with disarmament—Can this mixed issue help end arms instead of calling for the use of arms?

¶ The Carnegie Institution's astronomers on Mt. Wilson find there is 10 times as much matter in space as had been believed. The new estimate grows out of an intensive survey of nebulæ with the 100-inch reflector by Dr. Edwin Hubble. The 1926 estimate by astronomers pictured a vacuum the size of the earth as space and a minute grain of sand in it as matter. Now the size of the grain of sand enlarges. Dr. Hubble's new value for the "density of matter" in "space" is roughly one ounce to 1,000,000,000,000,000 cubic miles of space. This is doubtless an imposing expansion, but it still leaves space seeming all but empty—When matter forms so microscopic a portion of the universe, why do men spend so much time thinking and fighting about it?

¶ Mallorca comes again into the news with the sentencing of four Americans, one a woman, to six months and a day in a Spanish prison. After an altercation with a civil guard in a Palma hotel last fall five Americans were tried by a military court. The prosecutor asked six-year sentences, but they were virtually exonerated. A Madrid military auditor reviewed the findings. He reverses them and sends four of the defendants, already in jail 46 days, to prison. The Washington State Department is amazed. Mallorca has been made by American tourists—It might be unmade by the injustice of its own acts.

¶ France boils up again over the Stavisky securities scandal, which cost the holders of fraudulent bonds $40,000,000. The Chamber of Deputies argues a measure designed to preclude a repetition by prohibiting persons convicted of fraud from ever selling securities. The Government hears bitter attacks upon itself for alleged attempts to hush up the Stavisky affair. Public indignation is rearoused by the belief that no effort is being made to uncover the full deception—To hide criminals, the people maintain, is to add crime to crime.

¶ Boston learns that school economies have reached bottom in Massachusetts and that the schools have definitely begun to recuperate. Eighteen communities report either restoration of teachers' salaries or elimination of deductions from their pay for relief benefits. Within two years $10,000,000 has been hacked and squeezed from school appropriations. The schoolhouses have been kept open, but expenditures for textbooks came down. Boston schools, in spite of skimping days, have one great consolation—They have never had to sacrifice the quality of education.

¶ Spain is surprised to see the lately defeated parties of the Left register a sharp victory in the municipal elections of the four provinces of Catalonia. In this autonomous region Esquerra and Left wing alliances secure 162,457 votes, against 158,855 for all other parties. The elections being political in a national sense, the enthusiasm of the Roman Catholics and Monarchists is checked. The immediate result is strengthening opposition in the Cortes to concessions to the church—Spain blows hot, blows cold; but it does blow.

¶ The United States prepares for what is expected to prove the largest and most productive birthday party ever held. On Jan. 30, natal day of President Franklin Delano Roosevelt, 5000 elaborate fêtes in his name will be held in 3500 communities. The financial returns will be sent the President for the extension of the Warm Springs Foundation for Infantile Paralysis in Georgia. It will all seem worth while if it extends considerably the number of child sufferers who in admiration watch the President carve their Thanksgiving turkeys and then smilingly drop them a famous remark—"You too can come out of this."

Jobs Up, Less Crime In Kansas City Area

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 19

WITH hundreds of men now back at work on government relief projects and assured of an income to provide for families, there has been a decided drop in crime in Kansas City, it is reported by Mr. Thomas J. Higgins, chief of detectives.

In a report to Mr. Eugene Reppert, director of the police department, Mr. Higgins says the police radio system also had the effect of discouraging crime. In 1933 there were no bank holdups in Kansas City.

Thrilling Escape As Byrd's Plane Leaves Its Ship

Masterly Handling Brings Machine to Land Despite Dangling Skis

LITTLE AMERICA (via Mackay Radio), Jan. 19 (AP)—While Admiral Richard E. Byrd's Antarctic expedition flagship, bearing most of the members of the expedition, was moving slowly today through the Bay of Whales, a huge ice cliff toppled.

The flagship was rocked by the force of the splash. Members of the expedition described the ice spill as "like a skyscraper collapsing."

At 4 a. m. the big airplane was swung out on the bay ice, with two skis replacing the pontoons.

The plane was taken up by Chief Pilot June, Assistant Pilot Bolin and Radio Operator Hutcheson. The take-off was smooth, but the men on the ship were surprised to see that both skis were hanging vertically from the undercarriage of the plane. They had come loose.

June looked down at the undercarriage and saw only that something was loose. He asked Hutcheson to radio the flagship for information. The flagship radioed back that the skis were loose.

Then Bolin opened the cabin door and crawled out on the wing in the far below zero weather. The wind blew off his cap and he lost a glove. Apparently it was all he could do to hang on. He crawled back into the plane.

Twenty men stood by waiting for the landing. The plane came in, its skiis wobbling as the air speed diminished.

It was doing 50 miles an hour at landing time. Just as he leveled her off, June pulled up the nose. The tail ski struck first and the shock of the flat landing, together with the sudden decrease in air speed, threw the skis into a horizontal position for a moment.

June set it down. Loose snow spurted up around the skis and the plane was obscured by the drift flying in the propeller wash.

When the snow settled, June and his men were safe.

Bear Leaves Dunedin

LONDON, Jan. 19 (AP)—A Reuters (British) News Agency dispatch from its correspondent at Dunedin, N. Z., today said the Byrd expedition's supply ship, Bear of Oakland, has sailed for Little America.

Drive Is Begun To Bar Future Tax-Free Bonds

Takes Form in Congress of Proposed Constitutional Amendment

Nonpartisan in Scope

Leader of Move in Senate Declares $35,000,000,000 in Securities Now Exempt

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19—A movement for complete prohibition of all further issues of tax-exempt securities—designed to plug one of the biggest leaks in the American tax system—has suddenly received new impetus in both houses of Congress.

Senator Augustine Lonergan (D.) of Connecticut has put himself at the head of an energetic drive for a constitutional amendment to bar tax-exempt securities henceforth from local, state and national tax structures.

In the House, a similar proposed constitutional amendment is pending, backed by Representative Allen T. Treadway (R.) of Massachusetts and others identical with one passed by the House Jan. 23, 1923, which failed at that time to get senatorial approval.

The new nonpartisan drive is getting strength from revelations of tax avoidance before recent congressional hearings, and from the admitted loss to the Government which the cumulative number of tax-exempt securities now imposes.

Billions Now Exempt

Mr. Lonergan puts the total of tax-exempt securities today at $35,000,000,000, divided as follows: $7,000,000,000 of wholly tax-exempt federal securities; $12,000,000,000 of federal securities exempt from normal but not surtaxes; about $15,600,000,000 issued by states, counties, cities and school districts, wholly exempt as to income tax.

The proposed constitutional amendment has been decided upon as the best way of meeting the perplexing problem. Admittedly, the remedy will be a long-term affair, just as is the grievance to be wiped out. The legislation would not be retroactive. Tax-exempt bonds already in the hands of the public would not become taxable till they were called, or renewed.

A movement to impose retroactive taxes is being advocated in some congressional quarters, but there is doubt of its legality. The new move, on the other hand, is a determined drive by conservative Congressmen to stamp out a condition which not only threatens national finances but is held to be grossly unfair.

The major argument against tax exemption is that it benefits the rich at the expense of the poor. That such discrimination should be officially tolerated is called "appalling" by sponsors of the repeal move. The income tax is intended to impose heavier rates on the big corporation than on the small individual. But this purpose is in large part defeated by the presence of tax-exempt bonds. The poor man can invest his savings in these bonds, but gains little by it;

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One Has to Know P's and Q's To Understand Letter of Law

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—Capital hostesses have found a new game. They give guests a piece of paper and a pencil and tell them to write down as many initials, names, functions and officials of recovery agencies as they are familiar with.

If you know your A B C's, your list looks something like this:

AAA—Agricultural Adjustment Administration. Increases the farmers' share of the national income by raising prices through marketing agreements and production control. Chester C. Davis, administrator.

CAB—Consumers' Advisory Board. Protects the consumers' interest in the formulation of codes. An arm of the NRA. Mrs. Mary H. Rumsey, chairman.

CC—Consumers' Counsel. Guards the consumer against undue price increases caused by the AAA. Dr. Frederic C. Howe.

CCC—Civilian Conservation Corps. Gives employment to 325,000 young men by hiring them on reforestation, soil erosion, flood control and park projects, allowing them to send part of their wages back to their families. Robert Fechner, director.

CCC—Commodity Credit Corporation. Buys, sells and deals in agricultural and other commodities and has authority to loan or borrow thereon, thus assisting in crop reduction and marketing programs. Mr. Lynn P. Talley, president.

CSB—Central Statistical Board. Coördinates and improves the statistical services of the Federal Government involved in recovery. Winfield W. Riefler, chairman.

CWA—Civil Works Administration. Putting 4,000,000 men and women to work on self-sustaining jobs to work on socially useful projects during the winter months. Harry L. Hopkins, administrator.

CWS—Civil Works Service. Putting women to work doing anything from taking a census to acting as a "visiting housekeeper."

DLB—Deposit Liquidation Board. C. B. Merriam, director.

EC—Executive Council. Advises the President on coördination of recovery program. Frank Walker, executive secretary.

ECPC—Executive Commercial Policy Committee. Centralizes all government action affecting American import and export trade. Francis B. Sayre, chairman.

ECW — Emergency Conservation Work. (Same as CCC.)

EHFA—Electric Home and Farm Authority. Subsidiary of the TVA, teaching residents of the Tennessee Valley how to increase their use of electricity and assisting them in purchasing equipment at low prices. Headed by directors of TVA.

FACA—Federal Alcohol Control Administration. Carrying out the codes and marketing agreements signed by the President to control the liquor traffic, interpreting them

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Boston Snapshots

Brightening the Handshake—Anyone who complains of a lack of color in the New England scene in winter cannot have shaken any feminine hands lately. Even aristocratic, gray-haired women emerging from clubs which are fortresses of stern conservatism, are seen to have yielded to the fashion of brilliantly colored woolen gloves and mittens. On Tremont Street the other day a haughty Bostonian lady clad in sealskin and followed at discreet distance by a chauffeur and Pekinese, was annoyed by an errant wisp of hair straying over her intellectual brow. From a costly muff a hand was withdrawn. Young Liberalism had won again—the hand was encased in a glove of brilliant green wool.

Significant Week—We have to admit, reluctantly, of course, that for four days we have been going about our affairs, totally unaware of the significance of the season. Not until last night did we learn from notices in the windows of some whitely turreted sandwich shops, that "This Is National Hamburger Week."

Swings Over Tremont Street—The wintry wind which whipped gleefully round the corner of the Metropolitan Building yesterday, had something to play with. This something was Mr. Gordon Berry who was swinging in a "bos'n's chair" high above the sidewalk. In his hands he bore fragile electric light bulbs—to replace the many hundreds which ceased to function in the big vertical sign during the blizzard and subzero days. Mr. Berry's own impression of the breeze, given when he

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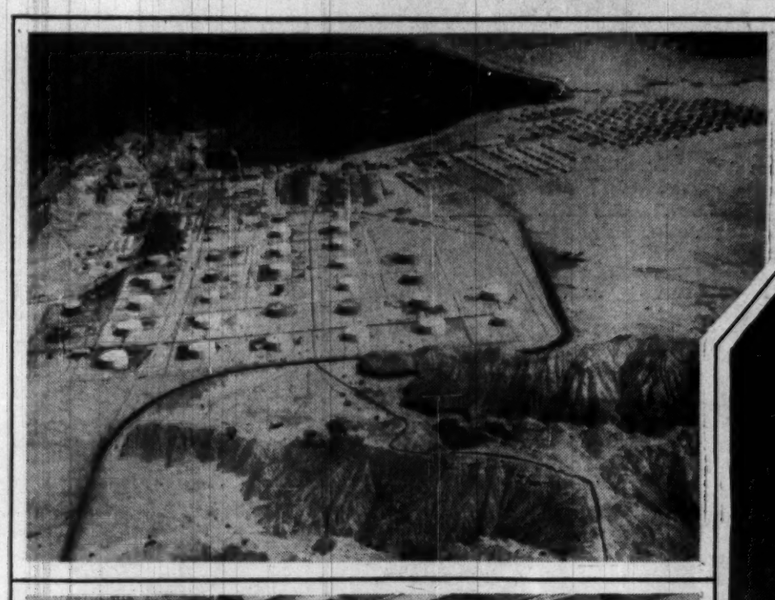
Air Travel Combines Education and Entertainment



All Photos Courtesy of Pan-American Airways to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Typical Scenes on South American Flight

Upper Left—View of Oil Fields at Talara, Peru, One of Stops on Miss Shuler's Trip. Upper Right—Silhouette, Sunlight and Clouds. Lower—One of the Roomy Compartments in a Commodore Flying Boat.

Political Chief of Labor Tells Peru's Aims to Monitor Writer In Her First Sky Interview

Señor Hayas del Torre Points Out Barren Desert From Airplane Window and Outlines Plans to Conserve Rains and Make Land Fertile

Wings Over South America
Fourth of Series of Articles

By Marjorie Shuler

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LIMA, Peru—The man who has been called the most powerful political leader in Peru today got on the same airplane on which I was a passenger and, for two hours discussed what Labor is going to demand of the world in the future. In the four days that I have been coasting down South America via Pan American Airways I have learned to sleep, eat, read, sew, and typewrite on a plane, but this was my first interview in the air, proceeding more than 100 miles an hour at an altitude of about 3000 feet.

Señor Hayas del Torre, leader of Peru's Labor Party, is one of the men I most wanted to meet in South America, but I did not look for it to happen at the little oasis town of Trujillo in the Peruvian desert.

We had been making stops like this fairly frequently all day since we left Salinas, Ecuador, in the morning, and when we arrived at Trujillo I went on reading as though landing in an airplane were an everyday occurrence. Then I heard music and glimpsed a riot of color. The music was made by several hundred men, women, and children in brilliant cotton and silk garments. Soldiers were holding them back at the airport, but nothing could check their hurrahs and the singing which was in progress.

Exiled for Eight Years

In their midst was a tall powerful-looking man, who turned out to be Señor Hayas del Torre. He was arrested when a student, spent nine days in that mummy-like structure off the coast of Callao which houses political prisoners, was exiled for eight years, returned for the election of 1931 when Señor Sanchez Cerro was declared President although Señor Hayas del Torre thinks that he got the most votes, and then was

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Free Fair Grounds Offered Maine For All-State Exhibition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUBURN, Maine Jan. 19—Mr. Frank W. Winter of this city is now the owner of the Maine State Fair property at Lewiston. It came to him through foreclosure of a mortgage.

Now most individuals would be sort of stumped as what to do with such a huge piece of property.

But not so Mr. Winter.

He is going right to work and make this property the "Fair center of Fairs." His proposal is that a "Blue Ribbon Fair" be held at these grounds after all the county fairs are over.

Here would be assembled the winners of the various classes at the county fairs which would all be judged again and the "champion among champions" determined.

Mr. Winter even goes so far as to offer the use of the grounds free of charge and to make provision to inclose the buildings suitably.

Mr. Winter submitted the proposition at the annual meeting of the Maine Association of Agricultural Fairs at Brunswick.

Legion Joins Search For Kidnaped Banker

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 19 (AP)—American Legionnaires were called upon today to make an active search for Mr. Edward G. Bremer, 37, banker, held by kidnapers for $200,000 ransom and threatened with murder.

Spurred by this threat, made in a note left on the back door step of the home of Mr. Walter Magee, a wealthy contractor and friend of the abducted president of a St. Paul bank, the local Legion outlined plans of the search by Minnesota members as well as by members in the neighboring states.

Meanwhile, the kidnapers who "snatched" their victim last Wednesday were reported to have made no effort up to early today to communicate with the Bremers.

Moab Discoveries Uphold the Bible Stories of Region

Tend to Show Civilization There Antedated the Patriarchs

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 19 (AP)—Archæological discoveries that corroborate stories of ancient civilizations as told in the Book of Genesis were reported by Dr. William F. Albright, professor of Semitics at the Johns Hopkins University, on his return this week from Jerusalem.

At Jerusalem Dr. Albright excavated the citadel of the Israelite King Saul. The age of this massive stone structure was placed at 1000 B. C. It had been damaged by fire and was in a poor state of preservation, the walls crumbling in.

At Ader, in the Land of Moab, however, Dr. Albright made his most significant discovery and in a most unusual way.

Inhabitants told of "seeing long sparks of fire" leap out of the ground at a certain spot. Dr. Albright began excavations there and unearthed a tomb that dates from before 2000 B. C. This, the remains of an Israelite temple, antedates the Hebrew patriarchs.

The story of the book of Genesis, describing a civilization in Moab beyond the River Jordan, had not been accepted, Dr. Albright said, although it was believed primitive nomadic tribes may have inhabited the region.

"This work in the eastern part of Jordan, however, proves there was a widely developed civilization with well-defined settlements in Moab before and during the time of the patriarchs," Dr. Albright said.

The Johns Hopkins professor also excavated at Kirjath Sepher, in south Judea, another city prominent in biblical history. He brought back alabaster beads, bronzes, figurations and scarabs.

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Things Present

Sisley Huddleston shares some more of his American impressions in "As One Traveler to Another" on the back page.

The picture would have been good enough, but Mr. Gilmore makes it better by his accompanying article, "Who Owns the Landscape?" Home Forum page.

What! Raisin and sour milk pie? And sour cream cake? Well, read the northeast corner of the Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods page.

Another Parable of Safed the Sage adds a touch of comfortable philosophy to the inside back page.

And Things to Come

Saturday brings the Interior Decoration and Antiques page, Progress in Education page (with its Parent Column and Our Living Language series), News of Art, Music, and the Theater page, and the weekly World News Map.

School Finances In Massachusetts Found Improving

State Research Director Says Period of Recuperation Has Begun

Indications that school economies have reached bottom in Massachusetts and that the schools are beginning to recuperate are apparent, Mr. Arthur B. Lord, director of research and statistics in the department of education, said today.

The pressure on the state department to devise new methods of economy for local school boards has been definitely lifted, Mr. Lord said.

Eighteen communities have reported to the state department either restoration of teachers' salaries or elimination of deductions from the teachers' pay for relief benefits.

Indicative of the revulsion of feeling against further school economies was the widely expressed opposition to recent recommendations of the Legislative Committee on Public Expenditures for additional school cuts.

But as the tide of the depression recedes, scars are visible on the educational system of the State. Within the last two years, $10,000,000 has been hacked and squeezed from the school appropriations. The expenditures in the State have reached a point as low as they can go without seriously impairing the quality of education in the State, Mr. Lord said.

While Massachusetts has been able to keep the schoolhouse doors open, conditions have developed which Mr. Lord characterized today as deplorable. He cited particularly the reduction of 33 per cent in expenditures for textbooks. This means, according to him, that the pupils are deprived of proper and modern facilities of education.

He also cited an equal reduction in expenditures for the upkeep of the buildings. This did not seem so regrettable to Mr. Lord, for, he said, the losses represented by inadequate building can be replaced, while skimpiness in the educational fare represents a probably irreparable loss to the student.

In a recent survey made by the State Department, it was revealed that 95 per cent of the teachers in the State took salary cuts or reductions resulting from contributions to welfare relief. These reductions averaged 10 per cent of the teachers' pay, Mr. Lord said.

Restless Dollars Continue to Hurry Back to Homeland

LONDON, Jan. 19 (AP)—The effects of the repatriation of American capital which followed President Roosevelt's decision to revalue the dollar was felt in increasing measure yesterday on the foreign exchange market.

With other factors tending to appreciate the dollar rate, the movement resulted in a strengthening of the dollar level more than 12 cents between Wednesday's early quotation and its finish last night at $4.95¼ to the British pound.

The fact that capital is taking a homeward route was attributed in market quarters to the alleviation of fears of wholesale inflation and the assurance there would be a strictly defined limit to the dollar's future range. There was also a belief that recent American monetary moves represent a preliminary step toward stabilization. This has given expatriated capital an additional feeling of security.

A demand for dollars likewise continued strong for foreigners availed themselves of the comparatively cheap dollar rate to liquidate their American obligations before it is too late.

Cherokees Flourish

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—North Carolina's present Indian population is 3247, out of the nation's total of 320,454, the annual report of Mr. John Collier, federal commissioner of Indian affairs, shows. Most of these are Cherokees.

CWA Pay Cut Pushes Drive For Big Fund

Federal Order to Reduce Hours Affects 130,000 in Massachusetts

Check on Pay Rolls

Washington Wants to Know at Once Total Amount of Expected Savings

More than 130,000 men and women employed on CWA projects in Massachusetts began work this morning on schedules which will mean a loss of from one-fifth to one-half of their weekly wages. In Washington the demand grows for immediate appropriation, as asked by the President, of $350,000,000 to extend the civil works program beyond the stipulated limit, Feb. 15.

Whether or not imminence of a decision on the President's request for more money has any connection with the action of Mr. Harry L. Hopkins, federal CWA administrator, in ordering a slash of hours and wages on CWA jobs throughout the country, such is the broad interpretation being given widely in Boston.

That the necessary federal funds probably would be forthcoming was indicated by Senator David I. Walsh, who said: "I and my colleagues are in a mood to provide as much cash as is necessary to keep the CWA going at full time, not only until Feb. 15 but thereafter. I am amazed that any order should go out calling a halt to this work."

The order received last night by Mr. Joseph W. Bartlett, chairman of the Massachusetts Civil Works Board, advised that because average weekly wages were exceeding original estimates it would be necessary to reduce the working hours on all local, state and federal projects.

Federal Administrator's Order

The order from the federal administrator was as follows:

You are herewith instructed that effective Jan. 19 all per diem workers are to be put on a work week as follows:

In cities over 2500 population, maximum 24 hours per week. In cities under 2500 and open country, a maximum of 15 hours per week. All clerical, supervisory and professional workers a maximum of 30 hours per week with proportionate wage adjustment.

This does not include administrative workers in administrative offices. This applies to all civil workers, and disbursing officers will be instructed not to pay wages for work in excess of the hours provided herein.

From this date no name shall be added to any pay roll except in actual replacement of a worker fully terminated and paid off. Notify all your counties by wire today of the contents of this telegram.

Wire today reduction in dollars on your weekly pay roll accomplished by this action. This telegram supersedes all prior instructions.

About 98 P. C. Affected

About 98 per cent of the 134,600 workers in Massachusetts will thus be affected. Thousands, because of the resulting reduction of earnings to a below-subsistence level, will be forced to rely again on public welfare funds. Others face total unemployment as soon as jobs upon which they now are engaged are finished, while many will be temporarily cut from the pay rolls pending a check-up on schedules.

A previous order from Mr. Hopkins to discontinue expenditures for supplies remains in effect, although the local office still is receiving bids and carrying on its normal purchasing functions.

Reports from administrators throughout the State this afternoon indicated that the new order was being complied with to the letter.

Mr. W. B. Coy, member of the State Civil Works Board, declared that "no great lay-off will result from the order in towns and cities over 2500."

Much Work Unfinished

A total of approximately 600, employed on about 40 small projects in rural districts, face idleness with the completion of these jobs within a few days. This is out of a total of 4441 projects, however, it is pointed out, and most of the other jobs now under way will continue until Feb. 15. All projects in Boston are expected to last until that time.

If no extension is granted after Feb. 15, however, it is pointed out, many jobs will be left unfinished, resulting in half-finished roads, sewers, and structures.

The President's request for the money with which to carry on the work after Feb. 15, however, is seen as a logical incentive for the projecting of an impressive picture of just what the venture is accomplishing and what would result from its permanent discontinuance.

Hopkins Denies Intent Of Cutting Pay Scale By Emergency Order

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 — Mr. Harry L. Hopkins, civil works administrator, emphasized today that there was no significance except money behind his order to all CWA officials to cut working hours to 24 in cities and to 15 in rural districts under 2500 until further notice.

If the CWA gets the $350,000,000 more that the President has asked

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Cuba Awaits Early Recognition; Americas Assess Hull's Efforts And Commend His Fine Candor

Caffery Hastens to Florida to Confer With Returning Secretary of State—Chilean Paper Puts Stress on Coöperation of New and Old Worlds

HAVANA, Jan. 19 (AP)—Cubans looked to the United States today for long-sought recognition as Mr. Jefferson Caffery, President Roosevelt's personal representative, hastened to Key West, Fla., aboard a United States destroyer to confer with Secretary of State Cordell Hull.

All sectors of Cuban public opinion took it for granted that recognition was coming soon, contending that tranquillity has returned to the strife-worn island with the inauguration of Señor Carlos Mendieta as President.

Informed Cubans predicted recognition would be extended by President Roosevelt within a week.

Mr. Caffery is merely meeting Secretary Hull, who is en route home from the Pan-American conference at Montevideo, to give him a first hand report on his observations and expects to return to Havana tonight.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—With Secretary of State Cordell Hull nearing his home shores South American newspapers are analyzing the achievements of the United States delegation to the Pan American Conference and reflecting on the Secretary's good will tour.

The omens are good. The press, in Uruguay, Argentina, Chile and Peru alike, recognize that Mr. Hull had a difficult part but played it successfully because of the candor he revealed and the confidence that he inspired. There is general agreement that his "visit was well-timed and his work well done."

It was natural that the visiting statesman should be besieged everywhere he visited, both on the east and west coasts, by inquiries as to how this or that republic could improve its trade with the "big sister" of the north.

Plied With Many Questions

Diplomats and reporters plied questions in the same strain. There was Brazilian coffee, Argentina linseed, Chilean wine (not nitrate this time), all waiting to be shipped to the northern market. Even the Bolivian delegation which descended from the "roof of the world" capital in the Andes to greet Mr. Hull in the Santa Barbara at the Pacific port of Antofagasta was soon talking about the chances for tin.

The visitor listened courteously and patiently to each and all, had long talks with the political and commercial leaders, and dropped a word of advice here and there which was thankfully received. In the case of Chile he pointed out lines of exports which had not occurred to Chileans themselves.

"Look at your figs," he said, "there are many people farther north who would like the taste of these." Mr. Hull knew their quality; he had generously partaken of them during his trip from the South in the presidential train.

"And your marvelous mountain and lake scenery. I traveled through it for two days but I would like to spend three weeks there. It is unsurpassed in the world," he said. Such a tribute is expected to stimulate tourist traffic in Chile's Swiss-like regions.

Trade a Two-Way Route

The distinguished visitor was in a position where both strategically and courteously he could have retorted to all the trade inquiries that Latin America must think in terms of imports as well as exports. He was saved this task by several of the leading continental journals which reminded their readers that for the greater part of South America the United States remained the only free market for their products and suggested that active steps should be taken to insure that wherever possible importation preference should be given to the northern republic.

The same papers also emphasized that the development of inter-American trade was the main material task that now awaited the Pan-American movement. When that was achieved every member of the Pan-American fraternity, small and big, would reap inestimable advantages.

El Mercurio, doyen of the South American press, considered that Mr. Hull rendered his greatest service to Pan-Americanism by insisting on the responsibilities of the New World. "According to the eternal law of racial renovation," the daily stated, "civilized progress is inclining more and more to the West. Coincident with that progress there is being developed a great spiritual force which dates from the time when the first emigrants left Europe.

Emphasis on Coöperation

The paper emphasized, conjointly with the American Secretary of State, that while it was necessary to have a unified America, happy and strong, it was equally necessary that there should be coöperation with all and isolation from none. It declared:

"We should be dishonoring our European heritage if we remained prosperous, as we hope to become, and remote from the Old World whence we derived our race and culture. On the other hand it will work for the good of Europe that there should spring up a young and alert group of nations, sufficiently matured and experienced to play a leading part in international affairs."

El Mercurio is no exception in the general run of South American comment on the Montevideo conference and the rôle performed by Mr. Hull. The political and journalistic reactions differ very much from those following Havana five years ago and Santiago 10 years ago.

There is a continental consciousness that a big river has been bridged and that the Pan-American work talked of for years can be begun in earnest. In other words, it is recognized that the United States and the smaller Latin-American States understand each other and at long last are spiritually united, ready to undertake the rest of the Pan-American program.

The Alphabet Parade

By a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor

Mendieta Moves To Restore Peace And Order to Cuba

New President Also Faces Task of Selecting His Cabinet

HAVANA, Jan. 19 (AP)—President Mendieta gave Cuba proof today that he is determined to restore peace and order to the strife-weary island.

After a day and night of riotous celebration of his inauguration as President succeeding young Carlos Hevia, Señor Mendieta called out soldiers to make a general search of all automobiles for arms.

The principal reason for this sudden move, the Associated Press learned, was that touring bands of oppositionists were reported firing upon cars occupied by members of the A B C Political Society which led the city-wide celebration over Mendieta's inauguration.

President Mendieta had filled only one Cabinet post today. He named Señor Emeterio Santovenia as Secretary to the Presidency.

Señor Cosme de la Torriente appeared slated for Secretary of State, with Señor Manuel Marquez Sterling, Secretary of State under Señor Hevia, as observer at Washington pending recognition by the United States.

The most imminent threat to President Mendieta's hopes for success in restoring peace were strikes allegedly fostered by Señor Antonio Guiteras, former Minister of War.

Col. Fulgencio Batista, commander of the army, ordered the arrest of Guiteras after a walkout tied up Havana's power and light systems yesterday, but today the former Cabinet leader was still reported in hiding.

While Mendieta was achieving temporary settlement of the light and power strike, continued strikes paralyzed the railroads, threatned to disrupt Havana's tramway system and menaced the transportation facilities of Camaguey Province.

On the brighter side of the picture, however, the newspaper union called off its projected strike and newspapers appeared as usual.

At Santiago, employees of the Cuban Electric Company returned to work when company officials reached an agreement with workers and military authorities on President Mendieta's promise that he would appoint commissions to negotiate in the labor situations generally under Government guidance. He indicated he might act as arbitrator.

As Mendieta divided his time between the strikes and considering possible Cabinet appointees, it was reported that Señor Martinez Saenz, A B C society chieftain, was the probable choice for Secretary of the Treasury.

Leaders in Señor Mendieta's own nationalist party, Señor Gabriel Landa and Señor Federico Morales, also were considered likely material.

Tendency in Canada Is Reported Against Continuing of Dole

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Jan. 19—Judging by the meager information leaking out of the Dominion-Provincial Conference now in session here there is a strong demand for a scrapping of the present direct relief or dole system and a return to public works and wages.

All Premiers agree that the burden of unemployment relief is growing unendurably heavy. Mr. R. B. Bennett, Prime Minister, and Premiers Taschereau and Henry, of Quebec and Ontario, respectively, are as one in advocating long-term financing for relief and public works, in relieving municipalities of any further responsibility in the matter and in getting away from direct relief as soon as possible.

There is also argument lead by British Columbia, for lowering of customs and excise duties on liquor in order to forestall bootlegging competition from the United States. The question whether lower taxes or bootlegging would more seriously impair revenues is causing the Federal Government to pause.

Mr. Taschereau urges that a royal commission be appointed to investigate the financial problem of the four western provinces and endeavor to find a solution.

Chicago Consumers Get Cheaper Price On Milk and Cream

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Jan. 19—Ten-cent milk for Chicago homes is the latest outcome of the recent milk strike, which ended with a lower price to the farmer. The reduction of one cent a quart on milk delivered by carrier which was announced today by the organized dairies was also accompanied by a reduction of two cents per half pint on both kinds of cream. Regular cream is now 13 cents a half pint, and whipping cream is 18 cents.

The farmers have taken a cut from $2.10 to $1.85 per 100 pounds on basic fluid milk as the result of the decision announced earlier this week by the three arbitrators whose appointment ended the strike.

The larger dairies agreed to the retail price cut first and others fell into line, so that the consumer, while he suffered for a few days during the shortage, is now better off than he was before.

Sends Message to America

HAVANA, Jan. 19 (AP)—President Mendieta, in his first statement after being selected President of Cuba, said yesterday:

"Through the Associated Press, I send the American people my Government's and my own most cordial and affective greeting, hoping that Cuba may base herself on an order of reason and justice."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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A NEW YORK HOTEL with a NATIONWIDE PATRONAGE

Tangible things, such as superior location and luxurious accommodations, are important to any modern hotel . . . But even more important is that intangible thing—good will . . . The combination of both these factors helps to explain why the Duane is patronized by people from all parts of the country . . . Among those represented on our registration books are many Monitor readers . . . Room with private bath, $3, $3.50, $4.

2-room suites begin at $6

● garage connections ●

HOTEL DUANE
MADISON AVE. at 37th ST
NEW YORK CITY
Direction of M. J. PAUCHEY

The Editor's Puzzle

228

~~Knowing human nature~~

said the caller, ~~I do it should occur~~

~~to anyone that,~~ the boy

should have ~~told his~~ explained

~~father~~ that his uncle

brought the dog, ~~when~~

~~he asked him~~

(Edited form of puzzle which appears on Daily Features page).

Boston-New York
$2
NRA
Leave Daily
300 Tremont Street
Boston
Hancock 7367
141 W. 51st Street, New York
Circle 7-3844
9 A. M.—1 P. M.—10 P. M. and 12 Midnight
TICKETS SOLD ALL DAY
Hub Motor Coach Line, Inc.

One Has to Know P's and Q's To Understand Letter of Law

(Continued from Page 1)

when necessary. Joseph H. Choate Jr., director.

FCA—Farm Credit Administration. Consolidating various farm loan agencies working to prevent loss of mortgaged farms and helping farmers financing planting and harvesting of new crops. W. I. Meyers, Governor.

Keeps Eye on Railroads

FCOT—Federal Coördinator of Transportation. Taking hand in the administration of railroads to eliminate needless competition of rail lines and enforce other economies. Joseph B. Eastman, coördinator.

FDIC—Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. Gives full insurance against loss to all bank depositors of $2500 or less, with protection on higher accounts scheduled to begin next July. J. F. T. O'Connor.

FERA—Federal Emergency Relief Administration. Making outright grants to states from $500,000,000 federal relief fund. Harry L. Hopkins, administrator.

FSHC — Federal Subsistence Homesteads Corporation. Establishing demonstration homesteads in selected pools of unemployment on a part-farm, part-factory basis. Milburn L. Wilson, in charge.

FSRC—Federal Surplus Relief Corporation. Coöperating with the AAA in purchasing surplus agricultural commodities for distribution to the unemployed.

HOLC—Home Owners Loan Corporation. Saving the home owner from losing his property through foreclosure of mortgages by converting private loans into government loans at easy terms. John H. Fahey, chairman.

IAB—Industrial Advisory Board. Defends industry's interests in NRA. Edward R. Stettinius Jr., chairman.

LAB—Labor Advisory Board. Defends Labor's interests in the NRA. Leo Wolman, chairman.

NCB—National Compliance Board. Division of NRA, enforcing compliance with codes and blue-eagle agreement. William H. Davis, chairman.

Irons Out the Wrinkles

NEC—National Emergency Council. Provides information to general public on functions of recovery agencies and adjusts controversies among them. Frank C. Walker, acting executive director.

NLB—National Labor Board. Steps in and settles labor disputes growing out of recovery program. Senator Robert F. Wagner, chairman.

NPB—National Planning Board. Working out a pattern for the nation of the future, fitting present public works into it. Frederic A. Delano, chairman.

NPSAC — Nonmember Preferred Stock Advisory Committee. Harvey Couch, director.

NRA—National Recovery Administration. Substituting team play for unbridled competition in industry by means of codes between industrialists, workers, consumers, shortening hours, raising wages and instituting fair trade practices. Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, administrator.

PWA—Public Works Administration. Encouraging employment by advancing $3,300,000,000 for public works including roads, naval vessels, bridges, low cost housing, and municipal improvements. Harold L. Ickes, administrator.

PWEHC—Public Works Emergency Housing Corporation. Initiating a federal low-cost housing and slum clearance program with $100,000,000 from the Public Works fund. Harold L. Ickes, president.

PWOA—Public Works of Art. Providing employment for 2500 artists in decoration of public buildings and encouraging the fine arts. Forbes Watson, technical director.

RFC — Reconstruction Finance Corporation. A holdover from the Hoover Administration providing emergency credit facilities for financial institutions and railroads and financing various emergency federal agencies. Jesse H. Jones, chairman.

SAB—Science Advisory Board. Coördinating efforts of natural scientists and the Federal Government. Dr. Karl Y. Compton, chairman.

TVA—Tennessee Valley Authority. Developing an entire river valley as an industrial, social and economic unit with a higher standard of living for the people of the region. Dr. Arthur E. Morgan, chairman.

St. Louis Librarian Juggles the Alphabet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Librarians may come pretty close to knowing everything but those in St. Louis readily admit that the list of federal agencies with alphabetical designations is growing too fast for even their retentive memories.

So many requests come in every day for the meaning of this combination of letters or that one or of several that Dr. Arthur E. Bostwick, head of the St. Louis Public Library, has had a list drawn up with the full names and a brief statement of their functions. Mr. Bostwick's list, includes two CCCs—the Civilian Conservation Corps and the Commodity Credit Corporation—and he expects to add more.

Christian Science Services on Radio

For Sunday, Jan. 21

BEAUMONT, Texas—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., C. S. T., KFDM, 560kc-535m.

CHICAGO—Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., C. S. T., WCFL, 970kc-309m., W9XAA, 43.34m.

CINCINNATI, Ohio—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., C. S. T., WKRC, 550kc-545m.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WJAY, 610kc-492m.

ERIE, Penna.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WLBW, 1260kc-238m.

LONG BEACH, Calif.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8, P. S. T., KFOX, 1250kc-240m.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Third Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WMCA, 570kc-526m.

PITTSBURGH, Penna.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., KDKA, 980kc-306m., and W8XK, 13.53 and 19.72m.

PORTLAND, Ore.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8, P. S. T., KEX, 1180kc-254m.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., C. S. T., KMOX, 1090kc-248m.

SCOTTSBLUFF, Neb.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., M. S. T., KGKY, 1500kc-200m.

SEATTLE, Wash.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8, P. S. T., KJR, 970kc-309m.

TORONTO—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:50 a. m., E. S. T., CFRB, 690kc-435m.

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., P. S. T., CJOR, 600kc-500m.

Smart Gowns Mark Annual Reception Held in White House

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19—New faces and new gowns characterized the annual congressional reception at the White House last night, at which the President and Mrs. Roosevelt received more than 1100 guests.

This was the first reception for many of the new members of the House and Senate who took their seats last March. Their wives had gowns of the latest mode, many obviously bought for the occasion. Lace and satin were given a big boost as favorite spring materials by the congressional group and long kid gloves were definitely set down in capital etiquette books as a matter of choice. Two of the most attractive gowns were worn by wives of official Filipinos, who eschewed low back dresses for the embroidered bouffant pastel organdies of their native land.

Most popular man of the evening was Mr. James F. Farley, Postmaster-General, and dispenser of patronage for the Democratic Party. Congressmen swarmed about him like bees around a honeycomb, and it was with difficulty that he made any progress at all in his rounds through the Red Room, Blue Room, Green Room and State Dining Room.

Republican members of the House and Senate were present in considerable numbers, but they seemed more resigned to greeting old friends than making new ones. Mrs. Alice Longworth, daughter of President Theodore Roosevelt, held a little group around her continually. There was an interesting meeting when the President's wife came upon her as she mixed in the crowd after the formal handshaking. They joked over their relationship, trying to count whether they were third or tenth cousins.

Conspicuous absentees were Vice-President and Mrs. Garner, who have a rule against attending social functions in the evening. Mrs. Roosevelt wore a light blue satin gown and stood with the President in the Blue Room in front of a bank of ferns and palms to receive the guests, who passed by for more than an hour. Fruit punch, small cakes and candy were served from a long table in the State Dining Room.

Johnson Defends Senatorial Onset Against New Deal

Borah-Nye Attack Marks Cleavage in Ranks of Liberal Element

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19—A hot wind of criticism swept across the mauve interior of the Senate yesterday, directed at the NRA. It was fanned by the youngest man in the Senate, Gerald P. Nye (R.), North Dakota, and by the man who in the Senate has incomparably the strongest prestige and longest record, William E. Borah (R.) of Idaho. All told, perhaps 30 Senators were all that were present as this first blast from Congress ruffled the feathers of the Blue Eagle.

It brought a reply last night from Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, recovery administrator. To a capacity audience in the Hotel Pennsylvania ballroom in New York, before the National Retail Drygoods Association annual convention, General Johnson made his stinging answer. Over the radio his turbulent speech went out to millions in reply to the addresses of the two Senators made to a scattering group of colleagues only a few hours before.

And so the issue was joined on one of the most vital aspects of the whole National Recovery Act and New Deal. The senatorial criticism did not come from the Old Guard Republicans, but from the insurgent liberal group of the Northwest.

Had to Make Defense

General Johnson, in striking back, had no alternative, for the attack came from within the family circle supposed to support the keystone of the Roosevelt program—a planned national economy—and if the Nye-Borah revolt should gain adherents, it would turn the flank of the whole Administration purpose.

The Nye-Borah speeches showed that they were not converted to the concept of a planned economy. They want higher wages, shorter hours, lower prices if possible—all objectives of the planned economy—but they do not want to see industry regimented in the process. They are still rugged individualists. Above all, they do not want to see the "little fellow" put out of business by what they regard as a partnership of government with the abhorred "trusts."

Read in conjunction, the three addresses of Senators Nye and Borah and General Johnson epitomize the present cleavage among so-called "liberals," as well as certain agreements. All parties want to keep prices low. Senators Nye and Borah speak respectfully of some of the accomplishments of the Recovery Act. But their old loathing of "monopolies, combines and trusts" Senator Borah calls them, built up in generations of struggle, cannot be assuaged by the NRA.

Where They Differ

General Johnson wants to control these monopolies by fitting them into the planned economy of the New Deal. Senator Borah wants to put the bull whip of the antitrust law back into the unsparing right hand of the Federal Trade Commission.

Senator Borah had another complaint. It showed that he was not really a convert to planned economy at all. He was backed up in it by interpolations from Senator Carter Glass (D.) of Virginia, a Jeffersonian liberal of the old school, to whom industrial regimentation is anathema.

General Johnson and the uncompromising Tugwell school of economists want the small companies which can't pay the minimum wages of the codes to quit business as sweatshops. "If they can't pay a living wage, they should go out of existence," it is said. General Johnson expressed the thought again last night.

Borah Isn't Sure

But Mr. Borah isn't sure of this. The "big interests," he charges, have actually written the codes which will "drive from the field thousands and thousands of small business men." These are not sweatshops, but legitimate business concerns, he declared. He does not want to see them lost in a socialized industry.

Adding his voice to the Liberal onslaught, Senator Edward P. Costigan (D.) of Colorado, another Progressive, declared yesterday that the antitrust laws had been surrendered without an adequate substitute.

In one significant detail General Johnson and his critics agreed. The codes should be reëxamined. Senator Nye charged yesterday the codes had been "too hastily drawn."

A few hours later, in New York, General Johnson was announcing that "four suspected codes" already had been opened for public hearings, and that "we are going to have all the 200 codes opened in one of the most significant of public conferences ever held, some time in February."

Information Clerk Leaves His Box To Be Recognized as 'Illustrissimo'

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 19—Mr. Alfred Marzorati, who for 35 years has sat in a cubicle at Teachers' College, Columbia University, and answered questions of students and visitors, is today on the roster of distinguished persons who have been guests of honor at formal luncheons given by the college.

Puzzled and somewhat dazed when invited to attend the luncheon in his own honor, Mr. Marzorati, who came to this country as a humble and obscure Italian immigrant, recovered his poise sufficiently to remark that he was "happy to know what the professors think about me."

Until the luncheon at which Mr. Marzorati was fêted yesterday, the college has reserved such honors for eminent and nationally known figures in the academic world, internationally known educators, scientists or statesmen.

The recognition of his long years of service set Mr. Marzorati to reminiscing about his early years at Teachers' College.

"When I came here, the college was surrounded with goats, sheep, cows and swamps," he said. "Instead of this large building, we had a number of small shacks and shanties. I can remember when the more fortunate instructors rode up in front of this building in horses and buggies. The rest had to walk through mud and dust. Happy days!"

Amid the interest that suddenly started up about Mr. Marzorati and his work, it developed that the modest little information clerk was already an illustrious personage. From the far reaches of his desk, he drew out the Cross of the Order of the Crown of Italy, which King Victor Emanuel gave him in 1909. He organized the Italian Rifle Association of New York and competed in international events in Rome, Paris and London. In 1907, he stood beside the Italian King to review a parade of 10,000 riflemen.

In his spare time now, Mr. Marzorati writes on music for Italian papers.

World Court Sets Precedent In Overruling Arbitration

Acts as Supreme Judiciary in Dispute Between Czechoslovakia and Hungary Over Peter Pazmany University

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

THE HAGUE—The long-established theory that international arbitral awards are final and unalterable will have to be modified as a result of the decision of the World Court in the Peter Pazmany University case between Hungary and Czechoslovakia which was given here Dec. 15.

The case in question constitutes the first known example of a duly promulgated award of an arbitral tribunal being reconsidered by a higher court.

Although a number of treaties provide for such reconsideration, no precedent has hitherto existed in which a clause to this effect has been actually applied. Indeed so firmly established was the rule that an award by a court of arbitration must be accepted as final, that the World Court itself insisted on the parties of the Peter Pazmany suit arguing the question of jurisdiction no less than three times before accepting the duty of reconsidering the tribunal's decision. This was in spite of the fact that an international agreement signed at Paris in 1930 specifically provided for the right of appeal from the arbitral tribunal to the World Court.

The new precedent is regarded here as of considerable significance to all countries, including the United States of America, which have accepted arbitration as a means of settling their international disputes.

In the first place it validates the growing number of provisions in arbitration treaties which give the World Court appellate jurisdiction in such cases. Moreover, it is felt at The Hague that the new precedent offers a real safeguard to those who have hitherto hesitated to leave the final decision in arbitral matters to one or more neutral umpires.

It is true that the World Court bears a still more comprehensively neutral character than any court of arbitration. But it is urged that not only does the wider field in itself have the effect of spreading the responsibility, but that the very character of the World Court which is chosen internationally from the highest legal ranks is a guarantee of complete impartiality.

In the Peter Pazmany University case, the World Court upheld the award of the arbitral tribunal. The latter had ruled that Czechoslovakia must restore to the University the properties in Slovakia which had been sequestered when this territory passed out of Hungary's possession under the terms of the peace treaties. The World Court confirmed this ruling by 12 votes to 1.

The only dissentient was Mr. Herman Otavsky, the Czech national judge, who supported the plea of his Government that the Peter Pazmany University is really a Hungarian state organization and that its property therefore passed to the Czech state in accordance with Article 191 of the Treaty of Trianon, which transferred to the "Succession States" all the property of the Hungarian state lying outside its new borders.

South Honors Lee On Great General's 127th Anniversary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 19—Today marks the 127th anniversary of the birth of Gen. Robert E. Lee, American soldier and educator, who led the Armies of the Southern Confederacy during the Civil War, 1861-1865.

It is a legal holiday in some of the southern states, while in others it is observed under the sponsorship of organizations interested in perpetuating his memory.

The South-wide program today centers around a three-act drama in the room in which this noted southerner, then a lieutenant, was married to Miss Mary Anne Randolph Curtis, June 30, 1831.

It will be recalled that Lee served with distinction in the United States Army, prior to the outbreak of the Civil War and that he refused a post of leadership in the Union Army to fight on the side of his people. After that conflict, he declined business offers involving positions in which his name might have been used with pecuniary profit and turned his attention to education.

Mrs. John Huske Anderson, historian general of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, appealed to the various chapters in all the states to hold meetings featured by the singing of old southern songs, in honor of General Lee. At the meeting of the Raleigh Chapter, the guest will be Capt. Samuel A. Ashe, 97-year-old Confederate veteran and historian.

Air Freight Shows Steady Increase

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio—Air shares more each month in the job of carrying the nation's freight, according to a report of steady increases in each of its 17 months of air express business here issued for the American Airways, Inc., by Mr. Earl M. Farrington, its traffic representative.

December was a banner month for Cincinnati traffic, Mr. Farrington said. It showed six times more air express originating here than in its first month of business, August, 1932, and four times as much as December of last year.

As a reason for the growing popularity of air express, Mr. Farrington pointed to the fast time at which the goods are delivered: Los Angeles in 15 hours 23 minutes, Seattle 23 hours 18 minutes, and Miami, Fla., 17 hours and 37 minutes.

Cordell Hull Nearing Home

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 (AP)—Secretary of State Cordell Hull informed the State Department yesterday that he would arrive at Key West, Fla., in the U. S. S. Richmond at 4 p. m. today. Mr. Hull expects to continue on to Washington immediately, arriving early Sunday morning.

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Use of Public Works Money For Navy Building Decried At Women's Antiwar Parley

Washington Conference for Arms Embargo and for U. S. Entry Into World Court—Pressure to Be Brought to Bear on Senators

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19—To translate their peace ideals into action, members of the ninth conference on the Cause and Cure of War, at its closing sessions today, agreed to oppose the use of public works money for naval building, to request a congressional investigation of the increased activity in munitions plants and to work to bring the World Court protocol to the Senate floor.

After advocating as the most important peace machinery: arms reduction, an embargo on arms, the World Court, the League of Nations, and a pacific Latin-American policy, the women went to work to determine what they could do to promote each.

In addition to opposing the expenditure of public works funds for war machinery, the conference agreed to give strong backing to the women's disarmament committee at Geneva, although a motion to become a corresponding member of this committee was withdrawn on opposition from Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, honorary chairman of the conference.

The women were urged to hold meetings back home on the question of munitions manufacture and to press for an investigation of interlocking directorates of munitions plants. Support was also asked for an adequate measure for embargo on arms during this session of Congress.

Senators will be urged to make speeches in favor of the World Court, editors to write editorials in its behalf and a World Court Day celebration planned under the program of action adopted. The women were asked to watch for opportunities to commend the Administration's Latin-American policy; to study amendments to the League of Nations Covenant proposed by the World Peace Foundation, and to work for signatures to the petition being circulated by the League of Nations Association.

Nations will never have peace until they adopt the ideal that "every human being shall have the opportunity to reach the limit of what it is in him to be, unhampered by man-made restrictions upon him," Mr. F. Ernest Johnson, of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, declared at this morning's session.

Effect on Other Nations

Stressing the social economic method of attacking war, Mr. Johnson said that while in economic terms the world's difficulty is a faulty distribution of purchasing power, in moral terms it is "a denial of justice to the masses of mankind." He added, "Our own house in danger, we withdraw attention from our neighbors' houses. The process of recovery makes us disregard the effect of what we do upon other nations, and likewise the long-time consequences of that disregard upon ourselves. A juster economic order would have avoided the crisis and made unnecessary and irrelevant those policies that bring us into antagonism with our foreign neighbors."

Mr. Grover Clark, consultant on Far Eastern affairs, told the conference last night that the future relations of Japan and China in Manchuria must be dealt with only as this dispute is conceived of as a part of the larger and more fundamental issue of the place which the Far Eastern peoples and nations are to have in world affairs. "The hope for peace between East and West," he declared, "rests on the West's demonstration in the limelight of this crisis that it has in reality turned from force to justice."

The "New Deal" was attacked as an instrument of nationalism and defended as a step toward an intelligent internationalism at a round table yesterday afternoon. Prof. Harry D. Gideonse of the University of Chicago criticized it as an attempt to promote national recovery without adequate consideration of its international repercussions, while Dr. Mordecai Ezekiel, economic adviser of the Department of Agriculture, saw the control of agricultural surpluses in this country as a forerunner of an international attack on the problem.

Dr. Leo Pasvolsky of the Brookings Institution stressed the importance of stable foreign exchanges in the development of international trade at the round table. There are strong indications, he said, that the exchanges are now headed toward a substantial degree of stability with less international animosity.

The conference will come to a close today with a demonstration of a "Marathon round table," such as are being started in many sections of the country under the supervision of Mrs. Frederic Beggs of New Jersey for the discussion of international affairs and with addresses tonight by Mr. Frank H. Simonds, writer, Mr. Alden G. Alley lecturer, and Dr. Louis Mann of the University of Chicago.

St. Lawrence Plan Declared a Boon to New England Area

Several reasons why New England should support the proposed St. Lawrence Waterway were given today by Mr. Richard M. Bradley, head of R. M. Bradley Inc., real estate investment firm, in an effort to stem the tide of opposition aroused among industrial and transportation interests throughout this region.

Opposition to ratification of the St. Lawrence plan as an enterprise adversely affecting New England is a proposal that is already finding its way into the agenda of New England's commercial conclaves for 1934, Mr. Bradley declares.

"The interests of New England are not opposed to the interests of the country at large," he holds, "nor can New England escape the repercussion of any great and lasting injury suffered by any region of our country.

"The prosperity of that region which would be served by a deeper St. Lawrence waterway would mean prosperity to New England through greater demand for New England products."

Music

Chardon String Quartet

Opus 59, No. 3, in C major, and Opus 74, in E-flat major, were the quartets set upon the fourth program in the Beethoven series by the Chardon String Quartet, played last night in Brattle Hall, Cambridge.

The year 1806 was a busy one for Beethoven. Not only did he write the three string quartets of which the C major is one, but he also wrote the "Leonore" Overture No. 2, completed the Fourth Symphony in B-flat and the famous 32 variations on an original theme and other works beside. It would not be surprising, therefore, to note at least a family resemblance between some of these works; yet with the exception of the Andante of the C major quartet one finds few measures reminiscent of the other works of that year. The opening measures are a test for any group of players. That the Chardons faltered is not to their discredit, since they recovered themselves in short order and gave a wholly enjoyable performance of the work. The second movement especially was given with breadth of tone and variety of color not always to be found in quartet playing.

Opus 74, which followed in 1809, is, of the two, the more appealing in thematic material, despite the half-dozen variations with which it closes. All the art of ensemble playing which the Chardons possess was brought into play and the result was excellent. Seldom has this quartet played with more finesse than in the difficult third movement, Presto. Nor did one find the fourth movement as uninteresting as it might easily have proved, had the dexterity and imagination of the players been of lesser order. An evening in which Beethoven himself might have taken pleasure. Certainly the audience found the performance to its liking, and applauded enthusiastically.

G. M. S.

Alan Scott Hovaness

Last evening, at the Edouard de Buron studio, Boylston Street, Mr. Alan Scott Hovaness played a number of his own pianoforte compositions before an interested audience. The young Boston composer, who is shortly to be heard at the Roerich Museum in New York, offered a list of eight works (including the additional piece with which he responded to the cordial applause of his hearers). All had pictorial or fanciful titles. There were a "Mountain Saga," a "Belknap Saga" and a "New Hampshire Saga," each in two sections, by which the composer had attempted to recapture each scene in contrasting moods. There was a set of "Midsummer-Day Waltzes"—the program's most "absolute" and least acceptable music. "The Sea Angel," a "Dirge and Dance of the Wind," "Among the Stars (A Dream of a Child Astronomer)," and "Descent of a Winter's Night," with an adagio and a bacchanale as its contrasting movements, completed the program.

The music of Mr. Hovaness seemed less worthy of notice for its formal design, which was clear but elementary, than for its evocation of mood; and less notable for its mood pictures, which fell too often into strongly (if fortuitously) MacDowellesque clichés, and into other formulæ of rugged grandiosity, than for its suggestions of a real feeling for harmony and expressive dissonance, and for a certain melodic freshness and charm that were revealed most when the intention was least epic (as in the very pleasing earlier portions of "Among the Stars"). But further study, stern discipline and self-criticism are needed if this young composer is to overcome the monotony of formal and rhythmic pattern, the lack of contrapuntal interest, the frequent lapses into melodic and harmonic banality, that must at present be regretfully charged against him. An excellent pianist, Mr. Hovaness played his music impressively.

S. S.

Legislature Asks Wallace to Revise Milk Market Pact

With murmuring of revolt spreading through the State, the Massachusetts House of Representatives today adopted a memorial to Mr. Henry C. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, asking him to revise the existing milk marketing agreement.

This action followed a meeting of agitated farmers at the State House yesterday when opposition to the federal base rating plan and the equalization clause was vented.

The words "riot" and "revolt" provided a menacing obbligato to the hearing, which specifically sought to obtain an organization among the farmers. The prompt action of the Legislature suggests a day when legislatures were not so quick to heed murmurings in the streets.

The Governor was again host to an illustrious visitor, this time Gen. Joseph Haller of the Polish army, here to make an appeal for funds for disabled veterans of the Polish army.

The General learned from the Governor that children of Polish extraction in the United States minded their P's and Q's with creditable results, running off with a large number of the prizes for scholarship.

Efforts to restrict the right of way, now enjoyed by fire apparatus, patrol wagons and ambulances, hit a snag as the House today accepted an adverse committee report on a bill providing for such restrictions.

France Cuts Import Tax On American-Grown Fruit

PARIS, Jan. 19 (AP)—A buyers' strike yesterday compelled the Government to reduce to one-third, its import taxes on American apples and pears, which importers had warned were prohibitive.

The taxes shortly will be reduced from 125 francs (approximately $8) to 40 francs (approximately $2.55) a quintal, or 220 pounds, on apples; and from 175 francs (currently $11.15) to 60 francs (approximately $3.72) a quintal on pears. America's pear-apple quota was recently increased in return for wine quota increases.

The Government, which had assured the United States of importation of a full quota of 22,000 tons, faced having unmarketable fruit or collapse of its wine quota with the United States.

Shadows Lengthen in a Wintry Sun

By Albert Steiner, St. Moritz—THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Deep-Packed Snowfields in the Swiss Alps

Skier Finds Attractive Arena for His Ventures Amid the Peaks Above the Famous Swiss Winter Resort, St. Moritz

The deep ruts left by the ash blades of the skis denote the recent fall of new snow. Beneath this lie deep-packed layers that often never melt but remain throughout the summer, gathering more each year until they become ice. Other places are 60 to 100 feet deep in soft snows of the current year. These are the places where to venture without snowshoes or skis is not at all desirable.

Up and Down Beacon Hill

We Meet the Prince

Nobility—not in uniform—took over the gubernatorial office at the State House yesterday. Prince Iyesato Tokugawa, of Japan, and his son, Mr. Iyemassa Tokugawa, Japanese Minister to Canada, were the eminent visitors, who occasioned that excited buzzing in the corridors that tells the State House reporter something unusual is going on in the Governor's office.

* * *

As newspaper men surrounded the Prince and his distinguished son, a secretary of the Governor was trying to ascertain if Governor Ely is the forty-seventh and forty-eighth Governor of Massachusetts, perhaps to present the Commonwealth to the visitors in all its comparative antiquity with the other states of the Union. But as one gazed at the immobile, patriarchial face of the Prince, 48 governors became a single breath in the long breathing of history.

* * *

This Prince of the ancient empire, with its roots in the rolling centuries, conjured up visions of an antiquity, compared with which 48 Massachusetts Governors were nought but a historical prologue. Ancient as the sun, his blossom-filigreed land of the Orient, had been hermetically sealed for centuries, while Marco Polo, Vasco da Gama and the mercantile adventurers grazed her headlands with their caravels. Portraits of Massachusetts' first governors on the walls suddenly seemed glossy new, as one beheld in the deep eyes of this Prince the past, littered with slow dynasties.

* * *

Labor Wins Again

Workers in the Public Works Department gain back half a day of leisure, as the result of the action today of Mr. Christopher J. Carven, Commissioner of Public Works for Boston. Under former Mayor Curley this department was on a five-day week, but, with the change of administration, the 5½-day week was substituted.

Irate Labor bombarded City Hall with strident objections, intimating in sinister undertones that these workers were being disciplined for their loyalty to Mr. Malcolm E. Nichols during the mayoralty campaign.

* * *

Mayor Mansfield today disclaimed responsibility for the lengthened work week, and put it up to Mr. Carven, with perhaps a hint or two. The upshot is that several thousand workers may make faces at the alarm clock some morning when the snow drifts high on the streets.

* * *

It May Be McCormack

No matter who the Democratic Party picks for top spot on their gubernatorial ticket, Mayor Edmond P. Talbot has made his selection in the event Governor Ely does not run again. And his choice is Representative John W. McCormack, a man rapidly rolling up political following in the State, comparable with with that of Senator Walsh.

Senator Walsh was Governor of Massachusetts in 1912. Perhaps the careers of these two men will roughly parallel each other. The one sure fact is that McCormack is a growing political power, with the limit on his future not yet in sight.

* * *

Former Mayor Curley is in Washington again and speculators are at it again, conjecturing if he will really get that long-predicted federal post. Certainly the former mayor must have been considered when they changed Governors of Puerto Rico recently. There is still a chance perhaps that the tie between the Island and the former mayor, so quickly knotted at Chicago, will be more firmly secured. He might, for instance, acquire such a title as Señor Miguel J. Curleo, until something turns up.

* * *

Luce Means Light

As the bill calling for the continuation of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation was debated this week in the United States Congress, Massachusetts' Representative Luce showed a determination that the former Republican Administration should not be sunk without a trace.

"The RFC was the child of President Hoover," said loyal Republican Luce. And he averred that this RFC had been the one important and successful thing produced in all the present crisis. The other reforms, which he conceded to have been sired by the present Administration, had tripped up recovery and unseated confidence, he said.

* * *

Such oratory is in the good old tradition of the out-of-power party. Massachusetts Republicans who were almost enticed into a honeymoon with Senator Walsh, must view with relish the courageous jousting of Representative Luce with President Roosevelt, a more foreboding opponent, even than the redoubtable Senator Walsh.

This sort of talk in Washington at the present stage of Democratic preeminence may be a mere whistling in the wind, but it keeps alive the old idea of a bi-partisan Government.

* * *

Walsh Spoke Truth

As the United States Senate this week solemnized the fifth anniversary of the ratification of the Paris Peace Pact, Massachusetts' Senator Walsh uttered a truth that cannot be uttered too often.

"The Paris Peace Pact, accepted by every important nation, does not assure peace," the Senator said.

He declared that peace treaties would not be scraps of paper if they possessed the support of an effectual, articulate moral force against war. The ideas that create war are not lodged in the breasts of the average man and woman, he said.

* * *

Massachusetts may heartily endorse such utterances from its Senator and hope that they receive the support of all the other legislators as the hammers and hydraulic drills clatter away in the construction of battleships under the new $238,000,000 naval appropriation.

Boston Fertile Port For Seamen's Library

"Delighted!" This is the way the public campaign for books for the American Merchant Marine Library Association impresses Mrs. Henry Howard, founder and president of the association.

Mr. Howard is in Boston this week directing the drive which is being carried out through coöperation of the Junior League.

Checking up on progress of the drive, which ends tomorrow, Mrs. Howard announced today that more than 4000 volumes have been left at the Boston Public Library. Collecting stations in suburban libraries also report many additional donations, she said. In acknowledging public response to the need for more books for America's merchant seamen, Mrs. Howard said donations thus far were considerably in excess of last year.

Kansas Convicts Escape

LANSING, Kan., Jan. 19 (AP)—Seven convicts scaled the walls of the Kansas State Prison here about 7 a. m. today amid a fusillade of shots. Two of those who fled were Bob Brady and Jim Clark, who were recaptured and returned to prison after escaping with nine others last Memorial Day.

Wallace Expects $1,500,000,000 Rise In Crop Values

Secretary of Agriculture Informs Senators on Farm Prospects

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18—American farmers will get "between $7,000,000,000 and $8,000,000,000," as contrasted with only about $6,500,000,000 last year, Mr. Henry A Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture told the Senate Committee on Agriculture today.

It was the first time that the informal young secretary had come before a Congressional committee to explain the workings of the radical Agricultural Adjustment Act enacted last May, and Mr. Wallace gave a careful outline of the prospects, crop by crop.

While farmers stand to get $1,500,000,000 more for their produce in the crop year ending July 1, 1935, than for the present year, Mr. Wallace said, the total figure will still not come up to pre-depression levels. Back in 1926, the total value of America's crops were something over $10,000,000,000, he said.

Cotton Cut 4,000,000 Bales

If the 1933 cotton crop had been left to itself, he said, it would have amounted to 17,000,000 bales, or far in excess of possible consumption; but through the emergency control plan the crop was reduced to "slightly more than 13,000,000 bales"

"The world consumption of American cotton this year will exceed production," Mr. Wallace added.

In the case of wheat, the very short crop this year made an emergency campaign unnecessary, he reported. A control program for subsequent years has been worked out and put into effect, he said.

Discussing the processing tax he said that in the case of wheat and cotton "it is as yet too early to tell exactly what the effect of the tax on consumption will be. The evidence seems quite clear in both cases, that practically the full amount of the tax has been passed on to the consumers and that the application of the tax has had little or no effect on prices paid to producers."

He added: "The fact is that we have compiled to date convincing proof that processors have little difficulty in passing the higher costs of commodities on to consumers, with either slight or no effect upon farm prices or consumption."

After going through other crops, Mr. Wallace said:

"The operations with wheat, cotton, and tobacco have demonstrated conclusively that farmers will cooperate in controlling their own production.

"It has been found both feasible and practical to carry through operations involving hundreds, or thousands and millions of individual farmers. The success of the cotton plan in particular demonstrated that once farmers have made a promise or signed a contract as to what they will do, they will carry out those contracts almost 100 per cent.

In these respects the experience of 1933 is conclusive demonstration that those phases of the Agricultural Adjustment Act which its opponents declared were administratively impossible of achievement can be carried out into action."

Gannet Terms Wallace Farm Program Wasteful

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 18 (AP)—Mr. Frank E. Gannett, publisher, said in a speech last night he hoped President Roosevelt would "call a halt to Secretary Wallace's program of arbitrary restricting of acreage, levying processing taxes, killing pigs and live stock."

Mr. Gannett declared the AAA in limiting production, has taken an "entirely negative" view of the agricultural problem.

"The real problem," he said, "is to make these supplies of food and clothing available to the people who need them."

The New York publisher, who with a group of associates has just taken over from Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau Jr. the farm journal American Agriculturist, addressed the 102nd annual meeting of the New York State Agricultural Society.

He predicted the time is coming "when capital in our various enterprises will have a definite return and . . . the profits of industry will go to workers, management and consumer. Mr. Gannett praised the President for "real bravery and fortitude," which he said was shown in his new monetary policy.

Plans and Specifications For 'An American' Sought

Dr. Hooton of Harvard Tells of Results of Measurement of 3100 Randomly Selected Visitors at the Chicago Exposition

The answer to the question "What is an American?" seems definitely in the offing today, as Dr. Ernest A. Hooton, professor of anthropology at Harvard University and curator of somatology at Peabody Museum, makes known the results of a summer's work at the Chicago Century of Progress Exposition, where he personally directed examinatoin and measurement of a cross-section of the visitors.

The work was done at the booth labeled "Anthropometric Laboratory for the Measurement of Man." No active research work was planned by Dr. Hooton when, in answer to the request of exposition authorities for some sort of an exhibition to illustrate anthropology as a social science, he set up his instruments and began to direct measurements of those who passed the booth.

"At first I had no hope of obtaining from the visitors any useful data," says Dr. Hooton, "but actually the material seems now to be perhaps the most interesting and informative body of anthropological statistics ever gathered under my supervision. Measurements were taken of 3100 randomly selected visitors to the fair. If we continue the work next summer and double the data now at hand the sample will be even more representative."

Dr. Hooton's methods of temporarily assigning individuals to racial types, based on color of the hair and eyes, form of the head and shape of the nose, may seem at first glance rather crude, and perhaps reminiscent of army recruiting methods when candidates were lined up according to height and counted off in fours, every fourth man automatically becoming a corporal.

Actually it is not as hit or miss as all that, but while only 3100 persons were measured and classified out of the total 22,000,000 exposition visitors, more careful analysis of all the material gathered will keep the anthropology statistical staff busy for at least two years. Thus far 1565 individuals have been carefully classified.

Dr. Hooton finds the most numerous male type to be predominately Nordic with long heads, tall stature and narrow noses. Their hair is medium or light brown with eyes that are mixed blue and gray with some brown pigment. Approximately 34 per cent of the men and 24 per cent of the women studied were of this type. Similar results have been obtained in studies made of 17,000 criminals in American institutions and upon this data Professor Hooton bases his theory that the modified Nordic, in native Americans of native parents is the most characteristic type illustrative of a new racial group.

All actual measurements were made at the exposition by Mr. C. W. Dupertuis of Boston, now on his way to Ireland to conduct the anthropological survey in connection with the Harvard expedition. This group is engaged in a five-year study of Irish anthropology, history, economics and archæology under the direction of Dr. Hugh Hencken of Peabody Museum.

When all the material is thoroughly studied and tabulated, anthropologists hope to be able to uncover considerable information concerning the relation of different physical types to walks of life, education, occupation, and martial possibilities.

Art Museum Plans Persian Expedition As Part of 'Service'

Increased service to the community in the face of diminished funds is the story of last year's activities of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts in the annual report for 1933, made public today.

The income of the museum from all sources was $372,101, which was $37,514 less than in 1932. At the same time attendance increased 30,000 over that of 1932. Through various economies the expenses of the museum were reduced during the year by $49,380.51. Two major undertakings were possible nevertheless.

"What may ultimately prove to have been the most significant action taken during the year was the final perfecting of plans for an expedition to Persia," says Mr. Edward J. Holmes, director of the museum. This expedition, carried on jointly with the University Museum of Philadelphia, will excavate the ancient site of Ray (Rhages). The second major undertaking is the remodeling of the Renaissance Court, now under way, into seven exhibition galleries on two floors for temporary exhibitions.

Resources of the museum were used largely for acquisition of important objects, including the Chinese scroll painting, "Five Colored Parrakeet," with an accompanying poem by the Chinese painter and calligrapher, Emperor Hui Tsung, 1082-1135. Four outstanding textiles were purchased: a complete chasuble dating from the twelfth century, a piece of Byzantine silk of the eighth century, a piece of Parisian brocade of the thirteenth century, and a piece of silk woven in Baghdad in the eleventh century.

New Drive Is Begun On Tax-Free Securities

(Continued from Page 1)

to the big corporation, however, the privilege of tax exemption is of tremendous value.

"If taxes were now being collected against these securities," Mr. Lonergan told the Senate, "it is estimated that $160,000,000 additional revenue would be flowing into the treasury each year."

President Harding, President Coolidge, President Hoover are all quoted against tax-exempt bonds, and Mr. Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, again and again denounced them. Prof. Edmund R. Seligman, of the National Tax Association, the United States Chamber of Commerce, and hundreds of other individuals and groups have attacked the practice.

No Solution Found

No short-cut to end the practice has been found, however. Hence the present drive for a constitutional amendment. This would give the Federal Government power to tax local securities, and local authorities power to tax federal securities.

It is pointed out that Canada issues no tax-exempt securities yet Canada has no trouble in selling its bonds at from 1 to 1½ per cent cheaper than the highest industrial bonds.

The situation is in the spotlight since Mr. Roosevelt's debt expansion program will probably cause a big increase in tax-exempt bonds. So long as states and cities issue tax-exempt bonds, it is declared, the Federal Government cannot forgo the practice.

In 1930 Mr. Mellon estimated tax-exempt securities were being issued at a rate of $1,000,000,000 a year.

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Prison Worker Offers Plan To Afford Life Prisoners Opportunity to Face World

Alvah L. McMullin Would Have Cases of All Such Come Automatically Before Parole Board After 20 Years Have Been Served

The voice of an experienced prison worker has been raised on behalf of a change in Massachusetts' archaic penal code to enable justice to function behind prison bars as freely as before the bench of the criminal court.

The change proposed by Mr. Alvah L. McMullin of Marblehead, unofficial worker among inmates of the State Prison, would automatically bring the case of every man condemned to life imprisonment before the parole board at the expiration of 20 years of his sentence to consider his fitness for parole or pardon.

"Such a law," he says, "would give every deserving life prisoner an even break. The 'lifer' without relatives or friends would have as fair a chance to earn his freedom as the man with political connections. The grim specter of discouragement, arch enemy of the friendless lifer, would be swept away.

Would Aid Morale

The morale of the men would be heightened and by lightening the mental burden of the prison inmate, the work of prison officials would be reduced accordingly."

Mr. McMullin agrees that he is launching his proposal into a wave of public misapprehension aroused by Governor Ely's policy of pardoning criminals at the rate of nearly 50 a year. He is also aware that strong objections to the legal reform he proposes will be raised by those who believe the plan conveys an impression of leniency and a means of minimizing the threat of the law to the extent that it may fail to hold crime in check.

Proof of the practicability of the proposed law would rest almost entirely upon the administration of the parole board, Mr. McMullin declares. The case of every eligible lifer must be carefully studied, motive and other circumstances relating to the crime taken into consideration no less than the prison record, he says.

For Parole Consultation

He recommends that the warden of the state prison be consulted in every parole case. In too many instances, he says, the warden is not consulted regarding a man's fitness for parole. "The responsibility to be carried by those intrusted with the administration of such a law would be tremendous," Mr. McMullin explained. "The public safety would depend upon it to a large extent."

Mr. McMullin's activities in aiding discharged prisoners and prison lifers as well covers a period of nearly 20 years. He has worked at Charlestown through the régimes of four wardens. He has helped deserving prisoners to obtain pardons. That those he has helped have made good in every instance, he attributes to the fact these cases have been studied carefully and over a long period of time.

His outlook upon prison work indicates he is not moved by any maudlin sympathy for the lifers at Charlestown. A lot of them should never be let out, he believes. He sees them as individuals, studies their cases sometimes for years, and attempts to determine through occasional talks the sincerity of their thinking.

Praises Norfolk Colony

Mr. McMullin is a stanch supporter of the penal experiment at the Norfolk Colony. But he is outspoken against leniency or "mollycoddling" that leads to disrespect for discipline. "A dog that obeys is a better dog," he says.

He has laid up a store of experiences that tend to justify his activities among the State's long-term charges. A story growing out of a particular friendship with a lifer at Charlestown strengthens his recommendation for a just parole law.

"I was in the guard room one day about the middle of December," Mr. McMullin began. "Old Tim sent a note asking to see me. We talked about cows, horses and dogs, his favorite subjects, but I noticed there was something on his mind. Finally he asked me if I would do him a great favor.

"One of the Boston newspapers told of an 8-year-old boy whose father was out of work and his mother confined with illness, hustling to sell papers enough to buy his mother a Christmas turkey. Old Tim wanted to help. He had saved up $6.40 to buy candy and things for himself at Christmas.

Thought Him Rich Man

"He asked me to cash his order for $5 on my way out and see that the youngster received the money. I sent the money and in a few days I received a letter from the boy thanking me for the 'money from the rich man who sent me a five-spot.'"

The lad remarked that the rich man probably lived in the country in a big house, Mr. McMullin added with a half smile, "but the boy never found out how big that house really is."

"Everyone who knows this man and the circumstances surrounding his case knows he was not in his right mind when the tragedy occurred that sent him away for life. It was excessive acquaintance with liquor that led him to commit murder. It does not excuse Old Tim. But to anyone who understands the circumstances, it is obvious that he has paid his debt."

If such a law as he proposes could be put into effect, Mr. McMullin indicates that men like Old Tim would receive due justice. His case has been before the parole board but it is powerless to help him.

Daughter Opposes Him

Old Tim has a daughter who is opposed to his release. Under the present system the parole board cannot free a prisoner under such circumstances.

"The woman is fearful of her father," Mr. McMullin explained. "The memory of that tragedy so many years ago has not diminished.

"What Old Tim's daughter doesn't realize is that he has been practically free for 14 years, going in and out of his cell at will. Her thought still harbors a picture that magnifies an evil propensity long since punished and destroyed. If only she could see that gentle, gray-haired man driving a prison truck along Rutherford Avenue without any guard—just he and an old mongrel dog! Well, you would have to smile, as I did, at a man who couldn't be trusted enough to go home!"

Half Million Raised For Boston Relief

Donations to the Boston Emergency campaign has passed the halfway mark on the first $1,000,000 of the $4,500,000 set as the objective of the drive. The total reached so far is $587,666, with the soliciting forces still perfecting their machinery and broadening their appeal.

The single outstanding contribution yesterday was a donation of $25,000 from an anonymous giver. At least 13 persons have donated sums of four figures or more, while the remainder range from $1000 to a few cents. Volunteer workers are now engaged in preparing a campaign exhibit, in an unoccupied store in the shopping district.

Officials of the automobile show revealed yesterday that the net profit of the show on Sunday will be donated to the campaign.

Woman's Club Serves Lunches to Children

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOMERS, Conn., Jan. 19—Ninety school children here have free hot lunches each school day as the result of the community service efforts of a woman's club that has but 64 members. In the early days of the project, club members cooked the soup, stews and cocoa in their own homes and brought the hot lunches to the school twice a week.

This year, however, the entire club takes an active part in the work, contributing potatoes, carrots, onions, canned corn, beans and tomatoes, sugar, butter and money.

Boston Events

TONIGHT

Theaters

"ALL THE KING'S HORSES" (Shubert). Pleasant music, good settings and costumes, amusing comedy in this new, romantic story of one of those tiny mid-European kingdoms in which two disturbing American visitors appear. 8:30.

"CRIMINAL-AT-LARGE" (Tremont). Edgar Wallace wrote this mystery. Pauline Frederick, Helen Millard and Dwight Frye are acting in it. 8:30.

"NO MORE LADIES" (Plymouth). Melvyn Douglas, Ruth Weston and Lucille Watson appear in this new A. E. Thomas comedy. Reviewed last Tuesday. 8:30.

Movies

METROPOLITAN—Mary Pickford, in person, appears in a short play, "The Church Mouse." Screen feature, "All of Me," with Fredric March, Miriam Hopkins and George Raft, not yet seen. 11:15 a. m., 1:30, 3:50, 6:10, 8:25, 10:45.

KEITH'S—Spencer Tracy in "Man's Castle." 10 a. m., 12:02, 2:04, 4:06, 6:08, 8:10, 10:12.

PARAMOUNT AND FENWAY — "Convention City." Joan Blondell, Adolphe Menjou, Dick Powell, Mary Astor and Guy Kibbee in a story of Atlantic City during a big convention. Also Lillian Gish and Roland Young in "His Double Life"—screen version of Arnold Bennett's "Great Adventure." Paramount at 9, 11:27 a. m.; 2:04, 4:41, 7:18, 9:55. Fenway at 2:19, 4:58, 7:31, 10:07.

UPTOWN—Ann Harding in "Right to Romance" and "S. O. S. Iceberg." 2:30, 4:37, 7:33, 10:10.

STATE—Ann Harding in "Gallant Lady," with Clive Brook and Dickie Moore. Not yet seen. 1:05, 3:20, 5:30, 7:40, 9:55.

BOSTON — "As Husbands Go," with Warner Baxter, Helen Vinson and Warner Oland. Based on Rachel Crothers' play. Not yet seen. Doris Keenon in person. Vaudeville. 10 a. m., 1:07, 4:15, 7:29, 10:36.

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"Outpostis of France"; "The Dish Ran Away With the Spoon," a "Merry Melodie" cartoon; "Screen Souvenirs" and other shorts and news reels. Continuous from 9:30 a. m.

Other Events

FORUM PLAYERS—Present four one-act plays. Invitations may be obtained without charge at the Forum office, 1242 Little Building. Performance is in The Barn, 36 Joy Street. 8:30.

ALBRIGHT ART GALLERY—Dr. Paul J. Sachs, professor of fine arts at Harvard, associate director of the Fogg Art Museum, editor of Art Studies, lectures on "The Fogg Art Museum." 9.

LOWELL INSTITUTE — Professor George Lyman Kittredge of Harvard lectures on Shakespeare's "Troilus and Cressida." 8.

BURTON HOLMES—Lecture in Symphony Hall on "Motoring Through Java, Land of Sun and Song." 8:15.

TOMORROW

TWENTIETH CENTURY CLUB—Lecture on "The Lost Peace," by Miss Sarah Wambaugh. 1.

HUGH MACKANESS—Readings of dramatic and lyrical verse in Dorset, West Yorkshire and Cockney dialects. Jordan Hall. 11 a. m.

CHILDREN'S MUSEUM—Free movies. 3.

BROOKLINE BIRD CLUB—Walk to Arnold Arboretum, Leverett's Pond and the Riverway. Take bread for ducks. Meet at Forest Hills elevated station, lower level, at 2.

AUTOMOBILE SHOW — Opens at 1 o'clock in Mechanics Building.

ART MUSEUM—Free guidance, "Flowers in Design," by Mrs. Sayward, at 11 a. m. "Stained Glass," by Mrs. Sayward at 2.

CHANDLER SCHOOL — Golden Jubilee. Hotel Somerset. 6:30.

APPALACHIAN MOUNTAIN CLUB — Meet at South Station at 1:30 for Bird's Hill.

FIELD AND FOREST CLUB — Five-mile hike in Blue Hills, Chicatawbut and Nahanton Hills, Squamaug Notch and Marberry Bush Paths. Meet at Ashmont station at 2.

BURTON HOLMES — Lectures on Java. Symphony Hall. 2:30.

Perfect Conditions For Winter Sports Rule This Week-End

Winter sports enthusiasts may look forward this week-end to perfect snow conditions all over northern New England for all kinds of winter recreation, according to reports received here today from the various sections which will be the headquarters of Boston & Maine snow trains.

At Littleton, N. H., a special winter sports program has been planned for the many guests that are expected to arrive over the week-end on the Boston & Maine snow train which leaves Boston early Saturday afternoon, returning Sunday evening. Littleton reports that weather conditions are ideal for every branch of winter sports, including skiing, snowshoeing, tobogganing, sled rides and skating.

Sunday, the regular snow train will have as its destination North Conway, N. H., where excellent snow conditions are reported.

Greenfield, N. H., will be the stopping place for another snow train which leaves from Springfield, Mass., on Sunday morning. This train, which will stop for passengers at Northampton and Holyoke, will be run for the first time from this point.

The greatest depth of snow reported is in Smugglers' Notch, near Stowe, Vermont, where it is reported at a depth of 36 inches.

Other New England communities in which skiing and snowshoeing conditions are reported good are Canaan, Claremont, Hanover, Laconia, Newport, Potter Place, Warren (Moosilauke), Waterville Valley and Wonolancet, all in New Hampshire.

Approved Films Backed In Springfield, Mass

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Jan. 19—By arrangement with neighborhood theaters and in coöperation with the motion picture committees of woman's clubs and church groups, family movie programs are to be presented in this city this winter on specified Fridays and Saturdays under the direct sponsorship of the Springfield Parent-Teacher Association.

The support of school children will be enlisted in securing patronage for these programs, which will be designed to attract, amuse and instruct the entire family group and counteract the unwelcome influences that have been experienced in uncontrolled film presentations.

CWA Pay Cut Pushes Drive For Big Fund

(Continued from Page 1)

Congress for, the workers will be put back on the 30-hour week the middle of February, he declared.

In other words, Mr. Hopkins insists that his action should not be construed as meaning that he has bowed to those who claim CWA wages are too high and that this temporary federal work is taking men from regular jobs because of more lucrative pay.

Mr. Hopkins' order to local CWA administrators to shorten hours and stop all purchases of materials without his approval went out yesterday when it was seen that the civil works program was beginning to "run away" with the Administration.

Flood of Protests Pours In

As protests piled in at headquarters this morning, Mr. Hopkins took the blame. "It's all my fault," he declared. "It was a bum guess." He explained that he had based his estimate that the $400,000,000 from the public works fund with $100,000,000 from the federal relief fund would last until Feb. 10 on an average weekly wage of $12 a worker.

Because fewer skilled workers were hired at first and because the South with its lower wage rate put men to work more rapidly, this estimate held good at the beginning, but it has been gradually increasing, until last week the average wage rate was $14.36.

At this rate, Mr. Hopkins estimates the CWA program was running behind $8,000,000 or $9,000,000 a week. This burden could not be carried for the four weeks remaining until Feb. 10.

Mr. Hopkins said his order regarding purchases did not mean that additional materials would not be bought. Its purpose is to get control of the buying program here in Washington instead of the 3300 counties where it has been. The administrator said he had no criticism of the way buying has been conducted, but stated that it was necessary to take inventory, in the light of finances.

Costs $75,000,000 a Week

It was estimated today that the Civil Works program is costing $75,000,000 a week, of which about $60,000,000 comes from the Federal Government.

The $350,000,000 asked of Congress will enable the program to run until April 15 or May 1 on a demobilization basis, with about 1,000,000 workers being discharged every two weeks after Feb. 15, Mr. Hopkins said. Public works, seasonal pick-up, farming and general industrial recovery are expected to take up these men as they are laid off.

Of the 4,000,000 workers on civil works, 202,938 are women, Mr. Hopkins announced today. Of these 35,881 are on civil works, payable from the public works fund, and 164,845 are on civil works service, paid for from relief funds because they do not pertain to construction in any way. The jobs for women range from landscaping to mattress-making.

Winant Warns of Dole In Note to Roosevelt

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 19 (AP)—Gov. John G. Winant today made public a telegram he sent to President Roosevelt pleading for continuation of the Civil Works Program in order to avoid what the Governor called a return to the "outright dole."

His message read:

"May I suggest continuance of civil works program through April or until public works projects can be effectively undertaken which is not possible in northern New England nor in certain other sections of the country at this time of the year. Continuance now would permit the completion of many useful projects and continue men desperately in need of work on a job rather than on the dole basis."

New Hampshire Shows Them How

By a Staff Photographer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Leaders in Potato-Growing-for-Money Movement

George M. Putnam, President of the New Hampshire Farm Bureau and (inset) N. M. Flagg, Secretary of the Same Bureau and Manager and Treasurer of Agricultural Service, Inc.

Potato Growers Make Money Thanks to Coöperative Plan

New Hampshire Farm Bureau Federation Organizes State Service That Attracts Interested Attention From Other Communities

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 19—A New Hampshire potato grower trods across his rock-bordered farm toward his cheery home. Money jingles in his pockets. A smile breaks the work wrinkles on his brow. Happy? Why not? His crops sold at top prices and no crop surplus rots in his barn.

The New Hampshire Farm Bureau Federation is the "Aladdin" that rubbed the "lamp" to bring about this "magic." Six years ago the Granite State potato grower was deep in despond. Small production closed chain stores and other large markets to him as a single producer. Large buyers went to Maine for their "spuds," while New Hampshire potatoes piled into surpluses. And along came the bureau with an idea—which worked!

Mr. E. W. Holden, County Agent, moved by the plight of the Granite State potato men, added to his routine duty the task of pulling the growers near Concord out of economic despair.

A half dozen farmers were banded together in a coöperative marketing scheme. Mr. Holden obtained a sales agreement with the Cloverdale Stores. The chain agreed to pay the top price for guaranteed A-1 potatoes.

Eager farmers promised the best. The grower sorted and sacked the potatoes and did the hauling. The Farm Bureau obtained the orders, distributed them among the growers and turned over the proceeds to the farmers.

Success beamed upon the move.

No longer did the chain go to Maine for their potatoes. Banded together, the Granite State growers had sufficient crop to supply large markets, formerly closed to them as single producers.

The Idea Grew

Growth was rapid. Farmers in other counties, inspired by the New Deal in Mr. Holden's county, eagerly called for state-wide extension.

As the organization grew, the farmer still sacked his potatoes and did the hauling. The bureau still did the order soliciting and the money collecting.

Under this simple, compact scheme, business expanded so rapidly that it grew right out of the Farm Bureau's jurisdiction. Then, under the corporation law of the State, the new venture became the Agricultural Service, Inc. and the bureau turned over part of its staff to run it. The only membership restriction was that the grower must belong to the Farm Bureau.

Today 140 growers are coöperating in the organization. Last season 100,000 bushels were sold through the Service, at a price 7 cents a hundredweight higher than that obtained by other organizations. Approximately 400 chain stores were served. Numerous independent firms and state institutions were also among the buyers. Two hundred grocers in states bordering New Hampshire also purchased "spuds" through the Service.

Good will between producer and buyer now is overriding former ill-will. The buyer gets A1 potatoes. Otherwise, he is guaranteed replacements. The farmer receives his money promptly, as the Service, which is a state organization, wields tremendous power.

Definite procedure is followed during each potato season. Just before the harvest, New Hampshire growers size up their crops. Then they file cards with the Service, stating their estimated production, the loads they can haul and the greatest distance they can travel.

Drive for Orders

In the meantime, Mr. N. M. Flagg, manager and treasurer of the Service, makes a drive for orders. Throughout the State he contacts chain store superintendents and individual grocers.

Then, with orders in hand, Mr. Flagg runs through the file and assigns them to farmers according to their crops. Receiving the order, the grower swings his bags of potatoes into his truck, wagon or passenger car and rolls along to market. Trips are arranged so that the farmer may sell a full load and so that no farmer has all the long hauls or the short.

Under the Service, price-haggling is conspicuously absent. The potatoes are sold each week at the top Boston market quotation appearing on Monday's daily price sheet sent out by the United States Department of Agriculture. This prevails throughout the week.

Flooding of markets is eliminated by regulated distribution. Thus the buyers cannot force down prices because of a too plentiful supply. As the price is uniform, one buyer cannot gain an advantage over his competitor by purchasing his potatoes at a lower cost. All of which creates better local feeling.

They'd Take a Loss

Under the old system, one grower would sell his crop at a sub-market price. The next farmer would then have to take a loss to get rid of his crop.

This still is the case with farmers not coöperating with the Service. Recently a New Hampshire grower drove up to a store and asked the manager if he wanted to buy some potatoes. The grower named a price about 20 cents a hundredweight under the Boston market. The manager purchased the load and after paying the farmer offered this bit of advice. "When you come to town with another load of potatoes, you had better stop in at the Farm Bureau office and find out what they are worth."

For every hundred pounds sold through the service, Mr. Flagg deducts 2 cents. This commission keeps the organization "out of the red" and still gives to the grower a return for his product far above what he would receive individually.

Already success of New Hampshire's marketing experiment has drawn inquiries from several other localities. Mr. E. H. Rinear, marketing research specialist of the University of New Hampshire, considers the Agricultural Service the best move the Granite State has ever made toward balanced prices.

Mr. George M. Putnam, president of the New Hampshire Farm Bureau Federation, considers the Service one of the most helpful the bureau has ever undertaken.

Lynn Plans 'Clean' CWA Jobs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LYNN, Mass., Jan. 19—Drunkenness and faking of time-cards will not be tolerated on Lynn's CWA projects, according to Mayor Fred Manning. The Mayor yesterday ordered that workers found guilty of either will be discharged and their places taken by citizens now on the waiting list.

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Farm reports	Studio speakers	Five o'clock revue;	Skippy sketch
5:15	Monitor Views News	Babe Ruth Club	popular program	CBS dance music
5:30	The Singing Lady	Tom Mix sketch	"Jack Armstrong"	Melody Mart
5:45	Little Orphan Annie	Wizard of Oz	The Cosmopolitan	Dell Campo, tenor
6:00	NRA speaker	Evening Tattler;	Studio reports	Kaltenborn news
6:15	Joe and Bateese	records; talks	Vocal programs	"Bobby Benson"
6:30	Reports; sports	News; speaker	"Black and Blue"	CBS soloist
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news	Your Folks & Mine	Emergency talk	CBS soloist; orch.
7:00	Amos 'n' Andy	Morton Bowe; or.	Myrt and Marge	Reports; news
7:15	Robin Hood, sketh	Billy Batchelor	Just Plain Bill	Local dance music
7:30	Potash & Perlmutter	After Dinner Revue	'Music on the Air'	Organ recital
7:45	Campaign speaker	The Goldbergs	Boake Carter, news	Local dance music
8:00	Ethel Shutta; Walter	JessicaDragonette;	Vocal trio; orch.	Chemistry talk
8:15	O'Keefe; orchestra	Cavaliers quartet;	Edwin C. Hill	Violin recital
8:30	Dangerous Paradise	pianos; Rosario	March of Time,	As I See It
8:45	Red Davis sketch	Bourdon's Orch.	news sketches	Modern Minstrel
9:00	Phil Harris's Orches-	Frank Munn; Abe	Philadelphia Orch.	Local dance music
9:15	tra; Leah Ray	Lyman's Orch.	The Town Crier	Organ recital
9:30	Phil Baker; quartet;	Clark, Herrick,	Melodic Strings,	Le Paradis Band
9:45	vocal duo; orchestra	Morris; Rakov Or.	from Canada	Reports; news
10:00	Symphonic Band;	The First Nighter	Olsen & Johnson,	Ted Hanson and
10:15	narrator	dramatic sketch	soloists; orch.	his orchestra
10:30	Rines Orchestra	Dramatic sketch	Local dance music	News Service
10:45	News Flashes	Air Magazine	Reports; news	Mary Eastman;
11:00	Reports; sports	Forecasts; news	Ranny Weeks and	Columbia Orch.
11:15	The Poet Prince	NBC dance music	his orchestra	Boswell Sisters
11:30	Milton Ebbins and	William Scotti and	Isham Jones and	Sign off
11:45	his Ambassadors	his orchestra	his orchestra	

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

11:00 WNAC, Philharmonic-Symphony Society's Young People's Concert, Ernest Schelling, conductor. Russian program.
12:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.
12:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour; National Grange program.

After Luncheon

1:10 WEEI, Premiere of Franz Lehar's operetta, "Giuditta," from Vienna, with Richard Tauber, tenor, and Jarmila Nobotna, soprano.
1:55 WBZ, WEEI, Metropolitan Opera; Mozart's "Don Giovanni," with Rosa Ponselle, Tito Schipa and other soloist; Tullio Serafin, conductor; commentators.
3:30 WNAC, "An English Viewpoint on the American Dollar," Robert John Barrett, financial editor, from London.
5:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Everett Smith.

Dinner and After

7:30 WBZ, "F. O. B. Detroit"; guest speaker; Bennie Kyte's Orchestra.
8:00 WBZ, "Economics and the New Deal"—"The New Deal and Agriculture," Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, and Rexford G. Tugwell.
8:15 WEEI, Boston Symphony Orchestra, Sir Henry Wood, guest conductor. Suite (Purcell); Rondino (Beethoven); Andante from Cassation for Strings (Mozart); Enigma Variations (Elgar); Don Juan, tone poem (R. Strauss).
9:00 WNAC, Philadelphia Studio Orchestra, Sylvan Levin, conductor.
9:15 WNAC, "Colonel Stoopnagle and Budd"; Vera Van; dance orchestra.
9:30 WAAB, Concert Band; Indian Legend by Francis Bowman.

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI, B. A. Rolfe's Orchestra; Robert Ripley; Lew White, organ.
10:00 WNAC, Program to and from Byrd expedition at Little America.
10:30 WBZ, National Barn Dance program from Chicago.
11:00 WEEI, "One Man's Family," sketch from San Francisco.
11:45 WEEI, "Hollywood on the Air"; guest soloists; orchestra.

Sunday's Features

3:00 WAAB, New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, Toscanini, conductor.
6:00 WBZ, Lucrezia Bori, soprano; orchestra, Nikolai Sokoloff, conductor.
8:30 WNAC, Columbia Dramatic Guild presents "Life of Edgar Allan Poe."
10:30 WAAB, Conclave of Nations; Alexander Troyanovsky, Soviet Ambassador to the United States; concert of Russian music.

Prince Tokugawa Urges Education To End War Talk

Formal Reception for Japanese Nobility Held in Boston

"No great war will be fought across the Pacific Ocean," said Prince Iyesato Tokugawa, speaking last night as the guest of honor at a formal reception given for him by the Japan Society of Boston.

Introduced by Mr. W. Cameron Forbes, recent United States Ambassador to Japan, the Prince gave an informal talk to the 200 members of the Society who had gathered at the home of Miss Rose Dexter to meet him, his son, Mr. I. M. Tokugawa, the present Japanese Minister to Canada, and his granddaughter, Miss Toyo Tokugawa.

The Prince's speech was full of humor as well as of matters dealing with the relationship between Japan and the United States. He opened his talk with an observation that brought a burst of laughter, stating that he was happy to note so many of the ladies present wearing silk gowns, "for the bulk of your silk, as you all know, comes from Japan; and my countrymen are glad to have your dollars in spite of the fact that we do not know from day to day exactly what their value is."

As to the possibilities of war between the United States and Japan, he took the premise that two nations so closely knit together economically could not afford to fight each other.

He closed by assuring his audience that education of public opinion in America and Japan is the only way to stop wagging tongues and propagandists.

The reception was an exceptionally colorful occasion, many of the Japanese guests wearing the deep rose and dark green-flowered kimonos with the wide waist band or obi.

Immediately after the reception an informal supper was held in an upstairs drawing-room, at which only their Excellencies and the officers of the Japan Society, Mr. W. Cameron Forbes, president; Mr. Willis J. Abbot, vice-president, and Mrs. Abbot, were present.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Generally fair and colder tonight and Saturday; lowest temperature tonight in the lower 20's; moderate to fresh southwest to northwest winds.

Maine: Cloudy, with light snow this afternoon and in extreme east portion tonight; colder in north portion tonight; Saturday fair and slightly colder.

All Rest of New England: Generally fair, colder tonight and Saturday.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh to strong west and northwest winds over south portion diminishing and becoming northerly Saturday, and moderate shifting winds becoming northerly over north portion; fair weather tonight and Saturday, except snow near Eastport tonight.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	30	30	New Orleans	58	70
Chicago	24	44	New York	34	34
Denver	28	48	Norfolk, Va.	38	47
Helena, Mont.	20	44	Philadelphia	34	34
Jacksonville	56	66	St. Louis	34	36
Kansas City	26	54	St. Paul	18	24
Los Angeles	52	76	San Francisco	44	50
Memphis	70	90	Washington	36	36

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Jan. 19.
B—Maximum Jan. 18.

High Tides at Boston

Friday 2:09 p. m., Saturday 2:42 a. m.
Height of tides 10.5 feet, 10 feet.
Light all vehicles at 5:01 p. m.

Fourteen Rescued From Sinking Yacht

NEW YORK, Jan. 18 (AP)—Three women survivors of the yacht Alamyth were thrown like sacks of wheat from the deck of the sinking craft to the arms of sailors in a wave-tossed life boat.

The story of their rescue, along with that of 11 men, in a sea so rough that no boat could tie to the Alamyth, was related today when they arrived on the Coast Guard cutter Thetis, shortly after 8 a. m. The men leaped to the life boat.

The Alamyth, a two-masted auxiliary schooner 86 feet long, was abandoned by its small company at 11 a. m. yesterday, when water was pouring into its hull so fast that pumps could no longer save it. Rescue of the survivors was effected by the tanker Gulfland 75 miles south of Barnegat, N. J.

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Swish of Democratic Broom In Cleaning Up Party Nooks Raises Dust in Farley's Face

Position of Postmaster-General Following Resignations of Men Battening on Patronage Feast Becomes Rather Tender

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18—Democratic housecleaning in the national capital may only have just begun.

President Roosevelt's rebuke to national committeemen of his party who practice law before government departments, and thus seek favors from men they help elect and maintain, was sensational enough, followed as it was by announcement of several resignations.

But the position of Mr. James A. Farley, as Postmaster-General, and chairman of the Democratic National Committee, is now coming under bombardment. Not alone the direct attack from Senator George W. Norris, insurgent, Nebraska, who is a pioneer Roosevelt supporter, but the terms upon which Mr. Frank C. Walker of New York, resigned as treasurer of the National Committee have shaken Mr. Farley's position.

Mr. Walker, who holds the difficult post of secretary of the President's Emergency Economic Council, after having been secretary of the Executive Council, resigned because he felt that his heavy duties under the Administration would prevent official service to the party.

What About Postmaster?

Are the duties of Postmaster-General, it is being asked, any less onerous? Why must dispensation of patronage always be glorified with a Cabinet portfolio? Such queries come not only from outside critics, but from the Democratic leaders who are being forced from the National Committee if they wish to continue their legal practices.

The campaign for a clean-up, which was led by Prof. Raymond Moley in his magazine "Today," comes close to being a direct attack on many practices which Mr. Farley has openly indulged in, some critics feel. They are watching to see where the new broom will stop.

Its sweep has not halted yet, in any case. Two resignations from the National Committee were anounced last night, those of Mr. Walker and Mr. Robert Jackson, its secretary, who has been most prominent of the "politico-lawyers" in Washington.

Two other resignations were previously made known, Mr. J. Bruce Kremer, committeeman from Montana, and Mr. O. Max Gardner, former Governor of North Carolina, who resigned before coming to Washington.

Four Others Under Fire

Four more lawyer-committeemen who have transferred their sphere of action to Washington are now under fire. First is Mr. Arthur F. Mullen, former Governor of Nebraska.

He was Mr. Roosevelt's floor leader at Chicago, played a large part in the campaign, and since then has been attributed with an enormous income from Washington law practice. His resignation from the National Committee at an early date would surprise no one.

Another case is that of Mr. Orman W. Ewing, Utah national committeeman, who came here early in the Administration, took office space with a prominent Washington law firm, and dropped this connection under criticism. His departure from that berth may serve in lieu of resignation from the committee.

He had, however, interceded with the Bureau of Immigration to certify the citizenship of the Canadian-born Mayor of Los Angeles, Mr. Frank L. Shaw. Committeeman from Kansas, Mr. Dudley Doolittle, has also been mentioned for his Washington activities. The District of Columbia committeeman, Mr. John F. Costello, is known to have encountered sharp White House disfavor.

The clean-up has been engineered entirely from the White House, through Professor Moley's agitation, and following critical revelations made in various newspapers. Yesterday's burst from President Roosevelt was adroitly stage-managed at his press conference, after the situation has been ripening for several days.

Makes Good Politics

Purging of the party, so far as it has gone, is regarded generally as one of the ablest political moves taken in recent months. On the surface it removes an abuse. Actually, the influence of prominent politicians is probably as great whether they are on the National Committee or not. Thus in practice, undue influence through political tie-ups will continue.

To stamp out the evil, Democratic lawyers—naturally under favor in their own Administration, who would have to be debarred from Washington departmental practice altogether, which position could not be equitably upheld.

However, Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) Michigan, has just introduced a resolution into the Senate defarring an officer or member of the National Committee of either party from holding office under the jurisdiction of the Treasury Department or any of its bureaus, or practice before any other division of the Government.

His resolution is directed mainly at income-tax abuses. Strangely enough it appears not to hit the Postmaster-General, who may be chairman of the National Committee but before whom no committeeman could appeal!

Peru's Aims Told In Sky Interview

(Continued from Page 1)

put into prison, where 15 months later he was released in the general amnesty declared by Peru's new President, Señor Oscar Benavides.

Señor Hayas del Torre is variously referred to as the man who will save Peru and the man who may plunge it into revolution. It is said by some that he will displace President Benavides at the next election and by others that he has an agreement with the President which is satisfactory to both.

What he told me is that he will stand for election to Parliament next June as the leader of his party and that he intends to campaign throughout the country to that end. Which implies that he expects this to be a "free" election in contradistinction to those of the past in which the leaders in power have been accused of preventing an expression of the will of the people.

In the meantime the Pan American Airways manager in Lima, learning who had gotten on the plane, was radioing the pilot of the ship to be sure that I met Señor Hayas del Torre, but already we were deep in a discussion of whether the Montevideo conference was to accomplish anything or not, what water could do for the Peruvian desert, and The Christian Science Monitor.

Read Monitor in Prison

Señor Hayas del Torre's interest in the Monitor began in his prison days.

"For three months I was in solitary confinement without sun or even daylight, and for 15 months I was held incommunicado," he said. "At no time was I allowed Spanish papers or books, but someone sent me the Monitor and I read it and liked it."

He dropped the subject of prison to wave his hand at the desert with a derogatory sniff for its stark, terrific barrenness. Heaps of sand, piled almost into mountains, great gullies split in the dry ground, metallic glints here and there, and purple darkness of the Andean foothills make a picture long to be remembered, more beautiful than any desert I have seen.

But the leader of Peru's political party says, "It looks like the second day of creation when God made land and water and separated them and there was nothing else."

My reply, "Do you expect the Labor Party to make the desert look like the seventh day of creation?" set him giggling like a schoolboy. He repeated both remarks in Spanish to his two secretaries and introduced them with another laugh about their English names and the red hair of one, not an unusual thing in Peru.

Conservation of Water Planned

What he does expect the Labor Party to do for the desert is to give it water, the benefit of research, and technique so that it will become fertile.

"We do not mean to take away land from anyone," he declared. "There is enough for all. But we must tax the people to construct something to hold the water which now is wasted on this side of the Andes in the rainy season and to divert some of that melted snow which now goes altogether down the other side of the mountains."

He was eager to discuss United States politics, offering the opinion that South America prefers any Democratic President to any Republican one, but wondering if perhaps President Roosevelt "is an enthusiast."

In leading his own party he suffers from considerable misunderstanding, he observed, since the Rights call him Communist and the Lefts call him Fascist, while he himself looks on the new party "as a kind of religion."

He is interested in the Russian and German experiments but does not think "they will work" anywhere else in the world. Although, he adds, "in all countries the common people are rising and we must be very wise in handling the situation else there will be much trouble for everyone."

Women Have Municipal Vote

He explained how his party organizes in cities, towns and countryside in divisions for each occupation, and he thinks that at least 100,000 women will vote on his side in the coming municipal elections, the only franchise which they have won thus far and which they will use for the first time in the next elections.

Then he turned again to his days in prison. Trujillo, which he had just left, was one of five places where revolutions were held to protest his incarceration. The Government put down the revolt in Trujillo with tremendous losses on both sides. The pilot who was at the moment in charge of our ship had been shot at in bringing a load of wounded away from the town.

The Government punished Trujillo by executing the makers of the revolution and Señor Hayas del Torre was told one evening that at 5 o'clock the next morning he would be taken to Trujillo to play a leading part in the tragedy.

"I sat up all night reading," he said, twisting his great hands until they seemed almost to crack, although the smile never left his face. "It was not for three days that they told me I would not be executed."

The interview was the climax of a series of events during the day, including a canoe ride at Guayaquil, our first stop in the morning. We took off in the water from Salinas and turned overland to Guayaquil facing the rising sun.

We came down in the river off Guayaquil and the pilot climbed out to a waiting canoe and went off to a launch, where he delivered the mail and presented newspapers to 12 men who had come out to participate in the proceedings. Then the gentleman from Peru suggested that we too go off on an excursion and proposed a canoe. It was not an idea that would have occurred to me in the midst of the wide and deep and very muddy Guayaquil, but then, why not?

The question was put to the port doctor, who gave it grave consideration and then decided that we would not be a menace to the health of the town and offered his own canoe. We climbed out of the hatch and lowered ourselves over the back of the plane and were off, heading for the shore where canoes filled with mangoes were on their way to town. We hailed one and its owner climbed along the gunwale by toehold only from one end of the boat to the other while he brought it alongside and we chose 12 big yellow mangoes. The price for 100, he said, would be 8 cents, but our dime in exchange for 12 was of no interest to him. The doctor came to the rescue, handing over centavos to the man and keeping our dime, although he declared that his profit was "mucho."

Meanwhile an audience of women had gathered to watch the strangers' dressed in straight shifts of white glimmering under a tree loaded with mangoes above which towered four palm trees.

In Midst of the Desert

As we resumed our flight this was one of our last glimpses of trees for suddenly the Ecuador verdure gave way to the Peru desert. We passed Capo Blanco, the westernmost tip of South America, and were in the midst of the desert. Straight across the sand and the hills with a magnificent disregard for obstacles went old Inca roads made in the days when runners were stationed every 200 yards along the way to carry fresh fish from the sea to the dinner table of the chief way back at Cuzco, that archæological treasure-house which the airplanes will make more accessible to foreign eyes.

Then we were down at the Talara oil fields, looking at the flower beds in the midst of the desert and exchanging our Sikorsky 38 for one of the big trimotor Fords, with individual lights and ventilators, blue velvet luggage racks and a steward again, but with doors between us and the pilots. No notes came back the rest of this day. No fudge from the pilot to surprise the passengers. But instead a very attentive steward with pillows and iced lemonade and sandwiches, and a warning in advance of every sight to be seen.

Flying Over Inca Ruins

We were down at Paita and Piura and at Chicalayo we had luncheon under an awning at flower-decked tables behind the Pan American airport. The audience this time included a young woman clad in a pink shift, red bedroom slippers with pompoms and a man's brown felt hat. She brought a good many others to the scene and several American motorcars drove up bringing passengers so that we went off with considerable éclat.

The afternoon's route took us over Inca and pre-Inca ruins, above temples, ruins of towns built up in the sand pampas above oases, and once a stone temple with three walls and a central building from which we were told a tunnel runs to the neighboring hills. We saw the ruins at ChanChan and dipped a bit for a better view of Fortaleza de Paramonga and wondered among ourselves in the plane why people went to Egypt for desert and ruins when they can see such fine ones so near at home.

Then we were over port of Callao and came gently down on the field at Lima.

Make "Spanish Cream"

1 tablespoon Cox's Gelatine; ½ tablespoon vanilla extract; 2 cups milk; pinch of salt; 2 eggs, separated; (¼ cup sugar).

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Philadelphians Pay Bulk Of Memorial Fund Pledges

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 19—Except for about $70,000, the total of $5,000,000 pledged for construction of the Benjamin Franklin Memorial here has been paid, despite financial conditions of the past three years, Mr. H. Ennis Jones, treasurer of the memorial corporation, reported at the annual meeting of the board of managers here Jan. 17.

Less than 4 per cent of the total subscribed has been expended for campaign and collection costs, the report stated. Mr. A. Atwater Kent was reelected president of the corporation.

A Stack of Buckwheats—and This

Both Photos by Richard H. Syring, Silverton, Ore.

Making Sorghum Sirup at Silverton, Ore.

Left—Mrs. Aden W. Klopfenstein Filling Pails With Sorghum Sirup For the Market. Right—Klopfenstein Unloading Sorghum Cane For His Sirup Mill.

Brother's Time And Sister's Money Build Sirup Mill

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SILVERTON, Ore. — A brother's time and a sister's money have been combined to give Oregon its newest industry. Mr. Aden W. Klopfenstein had time enough from his farm duties to build the Klopfenstein Steam Sorghum Mill, and his sister had the money. As a result, the manufacture of sorghum sirup became a reality in a little plant on the Klopfenstein farm near here.

Early last spring Mr. Klopfenstein and his sister, Miss Rachael Klopfenstein, sought some method to add to their farm's revenue. Then it occurred to them that their neighbors, as well as themselves, were raising a little more sorghum cane than before.

"Why not build a sorghum mill?" they questioned each other.

"I've no money but plenty of time," replied the brother.

"I've the money," said his sister.

Mr. Klopfenstein designed the steam mill. Aid was given in construction, however, by his father, Mr. M. J. Klopfenstein, an old-time sorghum maker from Indiana. This fall the plant employed six people, four of them members of the Klopfenstein family. One fires the steam boiler, another fills pails; all take an active part.

"The response to our mill has been more than generous," Mr. Klopfenstein declared. "In the vicinity of Silverton there are about 35 acres of sorghum cane. This season we milled cane from 65 different growers. And we have found a ready market in the Northwest."

Not only has the brother's and sister's idea turned out profitably, but the little home-run plant has turned out the sirup. From 90 to 125 gallons daily were made during the fall season. Neighboring farmers came with wagons loaded with sorghum cane, to have it milled either on a fixed charge or on a share basis. The total output this season reached 1500 gallons.

Grown like corn, sorghum cane has proved itself a hardy thriver in Oregon soil, Mr. Klopfenstein says. Early and Orange Amber are the two varieties grown here. One neighbor of Mr. Klopfenstein received 45 gallons of pure sirup from one-half acre of cane. From 10 to 15 gallons of sirup are boiled from one ton of cane.

Theaters

Dorothy Sands

Repertory Theater—The Radcliffe Club of Boston presents Miss Dorothy Sands in "Our Stage and Stars," evening of Jan. 18, afternoon of Jan. 20, 1934.

The entertainment offered by Miss Sands is in the nature of a survey of American theatrical history, from the earliest days of the Republic to cinematic today. The performer displays a remarkable versatility in characterization, representing successively "the first American flapper," a sort of Lydia Languish of the New World, in Royall Tyler's "The Contrast"; a heroine of melodrama in "Adelgitha," by M. G. Lewes; Lotta Crabtree as the Marchioness in John Brougham's dramatization of Dickens's Little Nell; Miss Ethel Barrymore's début as Madame Trentoni in Fitch's "Captain Jinks of the Horse Marines"; Lillian Russell's début at Tony Pastor's; Frances Starr in Eugene Walter's "The Easiest Way," and finally a typical cinematic spy scene as played by Greta Garbo, Theda Bara and Mae West.

Before each number Miss Sands appears in a charming costume to set the historical background and outline the situation in the given play, with appropriate touches of humor and satire. This part of the entertainment, delivered in a highly finished elocutionary style, is very instructive. Indeed, the tenor of the entire performance is more educational than artistic. It should be—and doubtless is—a popular item in entertainment courses in schools and clubs. Last night's audience, which filled the theater, expressed its approval emphatically. L. A. S.

"The Servant in the House"

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—For his fourth revival at the Erlanger Theater Mr. Walter Hampden set forth Charles Rann Kennedy's symbolical play, "The Servant in the House." This was a revival, not only of a drama that achieved great popularity when it was produced more than a quarter of a century ago, but of his own portrayal of its principal character. The play is not, to be sure, of salient modernity, but its message is as fine and its situations as arresting as ever they have been; for no sermon could drive home more forcibly the efficacy of charity and love than the story that Mr. Kennedy set forth so poignantly upon the stage.

In the part of the butler, Manson, who brings the verities of Christian faith to warring hearts, Mr. Hampden accomplishes a characterization that does honor to his skill and versatility. It is a characterization that is imbued at once with gentleness and power. The speeches, too, distinguished by a certain old-time eloquence, the actor delivers with admirable beauty of tone and diction.

In each of the four revivals that Mr. Hampden has brought about, his supporting company has shown successive and cumulative improvement. In "The Servant in the House" its labors were more convincing than in any of the preceding plays. Mr. John Seymour gave a sympathetic delineation of the vicar whose Christian zeal has been diminished, but not obliterated, by ambition. In the rôle of that clergyman's wife Miss Mabel Moore played neatly a somewhat conventional part. There was charm in the portrayal of the youthful niece, Mary, by Miss Erna Rowan, to whose ingénue technique the lines and action were more adaptable than those which she negotiated in the Shakespearean works. The blast which Mr. Kennedy directed, through the medium of his play, at the political and worldly minded cleric of the Church of England was delivered with effectiveness, and not a little humor, by Mr. Edwin Cushman, who was the Bishop of Lancashire in the cast. To the workingman who dug up the defective drains—a symbolic business—in the church and study of the vicar, and who turned out to be his long-neglected brother, Mr. Ernest Rowan applied his histrionic talent and his sonorous voice. He, too, was more cogent than he had been in earlier plays. F. B.

Motion Pictures

Rapier Versus Bludgeon

It is sheer delight to watch and listen to the incomparable Mr. Roland Young in "His Double Life," at the Paramount and Fenway Theaters this week—a screen comedy adapted from Mr. Arnold Bennett's novel, "Buried Alive," and winningly directed by Mr. Arthur Hopkins. You remember—the artist, strong on painting but so weak in his ability to deal with people that he allows his valet to be buried in Westminster Abbey in his name?

There are other complications. He meets Alice, whom the valet, Henry Leek, has corresponded with through a matrimonial paper. How she mothers and comforts and protects him, how they are married and live happily in her pretty little English cottage, and when he resumes painting, how his identity is discovered, makes a delectable picture, especially with Mr. Young to illumine nearly every moment by his presence. And no less charming in her own way is Miss Lillian Gish as Alice—a drily deft and unobtrusive comédienne.

The comedy is delicate and distinguished for about two-thirds of its unreeling. Then farcical deterioration sets in—first, in the appearance of a former Mrs. Leek and her two curate sons; second, in the court scene, set to establish Priam Farrell's identity. Here there are whimsical touches that do not quite come off. A musical accompaniment, largely bassoon obbligato, makes it difficult to hear the dialogue and stresses its points too obviously. The jury starts behaving in a musical comedy manner. Nevertheless, it is an exceptionally charming and amusing film.

From what we saw of the second feature, "Convention City," it is a boisterous gathering of salesmen in Atlantic City, coarsened by much drinking and cheapened by vulgar innuendo. M. L.

Judge Greene to Conduct Church of Air Program

Judge Samuel W. Greene, C. S. B., will conduct the second of the Christian Science programs in the "Church of the Air" period from Chicago on Sunday, Jan. 21, at 1 p. m., eastern time, over the nationwide network of the Columbia Broadcasting System.

This program will not be heard over any New England station. Listeners should tune in either WABC, New York City, or WOKO, Albany, N. Y.

Judge Greene will speak on the topic "What Can Men Do to Help?" Hymns No. 2, 160 and 64, from the Revised Christian Science Hymnal, will be sung by Mrs. Helene H. Neilson, soprano, with Mr. Ralph Gerber at the organ.

Town Meeting Called On Welfare Status Of Brookline Selectmen

A special town meeting has been called by the Brookline Board of Selectmen for 7:30 p. m. Jan. 31, to consider the question of the legality of selectmen serving also as the Board of Public Welfare.

The manner in which the welfare board was chosen is the point in question. Mr. George L. Rabinovitz, lawyer of Parkman Street, Brookline, contests the legality of the choice as being contrary to statutory provisions. He bases his opinion upon the general laws of the town and has submitted a letter from Sybil H. Holmes, Assistant Attorney-General, in support of his opinion.

In 1852 the selectmen were designated to be overseers of the poor, but in 1893 this provision was repealed, it is pointed out. In the same year a resolution was passed which states that selectmen can only be appointed as overseers of the poor and needy by a vote passed at a town meeting 30 days or more before the annual session. The annual session this year is in March.

On the other side of the fence is Town Counsel Philip S. Parker, who has been appointed by the Board of Selectmen to study the problem in conjunction with Judge Henry Ware. Mr. Parker stated his study thus far leads him to believe that the Welfare Board was chosen legally. Judge Ware and Mr. Parker advocated a town meeting, however, to settle the question, in view of the uncertainty.

Snapshots

(Continued from Page 1)

descended from aloft, was that it was a gale of at least 90-mile velocity!

There are something like 3000 bulbs on the outside of this sign. In addition to these, which are lighted every night, another thousand provide for an internal lighting effect. The cost of operating the complete sign in midwinter approaches $1000 a month.

* * *

Birds Have Friends — Pigeons strutting on the Common would have swelled with still greater pride if they could have seen the big gathering of human friends of birds in the University Club, yesterday. The large room was crowded when we arrived toward the end of the afternoon session of the joint meeting of the Northeastern Bird-Banding Association and the Federation of New England Bird Clubs. Dr. John B. May was showing some lantern slides of sea-birds on the great cliffs of Bonaventure Island, in the Gaspé region. The scenery was as beautiful as the birds were interesting!

The program for the rest of the day varied between more lantern lectures and movies and reports of progress in establishing sanctuaries and banding birds.

While all these friends of birds flocked together in the University Club, a large gathering of cats continued in the safely distant Horticultural Hall.

* * *

Sagas and Goldfish—The head of a great Greek figure was turned expectantly toward the piano, goldfish swam busily in a foot-lighted carboy placed before a mirror, and a hum of conversation filled the DuBuron studio, as we slipped into a seat there on Thursday night. A gong sounded. A hush fell upon the audience. The goldfish darted excitedly through the aquatic foliage in their great bottle. Mr. Alan Scott Hovaness took his seat at the piano.

The program consisted entirely of his own compositions. Among several "sagas" was one devoted to New Hampshire, which we enjoyed especially. Beginning with a pastoral melody—verging upon the nature of a hymn—it was suddenly thrown into a stern confusion of sound which might well represent the primitive forces of the mountains bursting through. At the end, the simple melody ruled the scene again. Mr. Hovaness told us afterward that this was one of his own favorite numbers.

PWA Favors Better East Boston Housing

Neptune Gardens, the $3,500,000 model housing project proposed for East Boston, was tentatively approved today by the Public Works Administration in Washington. Upon final authorization of the loan to Massachusetts, a contract now being drawn will be signed and actual work on the venture begun, probably within 30 days, it is announced by officers of the corporation.

The plan will make possible the employment of about 1000 men and will provide 760 model tenement homes to be rented at low rates. Fourty-four acres of land have been allotted for the project, about 17 per cent of which will be occupied by dwellings, and the remainder by streets, gardens, a library, and a school.

Terms of the loan and requirements of the new state housing commission provide that not more than 6 per cent dividend can be returned to the incorporators. If the project earns more than that the balance in profits must be turned toward reduction of rental rates.

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A Laugh a Day But Not All Play Part of Firemen's Job and Pay

Drill Schools Teach 'What to Do and How to Do It' for Every Phase of Varied Duties That Makes 'Jacks of All Trades' Out of Public Servants

Fifty thousand envelopes in a flooded basement brought a clanging, skidding fire engine up in front of a Brookline house during the last rainstorm. Spectators who braved the storm were surprised to see the firemen unlash a siphon and splash into the 15 inches of water covering the basement floor.

"That's nothing," said a lieutenant of the Brookline Fire Department, "I've been out all day pumping water out of basements, garages and sales floors. One day we pump water onto a burning building and the next day we pump it out of a flooded one. Fighting fires isn't all a fireman does by any means!"

"Thus it is," said Chief Selden R. Allen of Brookline's seven stations, "that firemen must be experienced in almost every angle of public safety. Together with the police department, we are the public's nursemaids!"

State Has Drill Schools

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts has realized the need for alert and experienced firemen in each community, and has established, under the Department of Education, centers throughout the State where once each week 390 firemen from 156 towns and cities come in to fully equipped fire houses to receive instruction in the three phases of public service rendered by firemen—fire prevention, fire extinguishment and the emergency work which often gives them their daily laugh.

The emergency call may be to rescue a little girl's kitten which has climbed a tree and can't get down or it may be to quiet an excited motorist who claims his steaming automobile was on fire but is only smoking now that the fire engine has arrived.

Saturday nights, and times like July 4 and Halloween, try the strong constitutions of the best firemen. Last July 4 in Cambridge more than 60 alarms were sent in and most of them were false. "The trouble is," said one of the firemen, "you never know when it's going to be a blaze . . . and you have to go to all of 'em."

Did Cow Start Chicago Fire?

Asked what caused most fires, one fireman answered, "Well, its pretty hard to tell, as people that are negligent won't own up . . . like the Chicago fire that was supposed to have been started by O'Leary's cow kicking over a lantern, but who knows? When you do blame someone, its liable to mean a lawsuit, so unless its pretty evident we charge it to incendiary origin or pass it off with the remark, 'rats and matches.'"

The more serious emergency calls really are demands upon the ingenuity of the fireman. In handling these alarms the fire departments render an invaluable service. For instance, they aid in lifting street cars or automobiles when necessary. This is accomplished by the use of large jacks capable of lifting 35 tons. Often elevators that have fallen or become stuck between floors are raised or lowered by means of these same jacks.

Buildings that are declared unsafe or in a state of near collapse are sometimes pulled down by firemen. If necessary, as it sometimes is, they perform the herculean task of lifting a locomotive from the tracks. To the fireman nothing short of an irresistible force prevents him from doing his "duty."

Busy Between Alarms

Brookline has as its fire chief, Mr. Selden R. Allen, one-time president of the Massachusetts Fire Chiefs and now the newly-elected president of the International Association of Fire Chiefs, which met in Chicago in October. Chief Allen dispelled the illusion that all firemen do between fire alarms is to sit around in their shirt sleeves or play cards, by stating that in each of his seven stations, with a personnel of 135 men and 18 fire-fighting machines, the men repair and rebuild their own apparatus.

One piece they have is a 20-year old one-time horse-drawn fire engine that has been made over into a modern fire chaser. Each year the fire engines and the station houses are repainted; all carpentry and repair work on the station houses being done by the men themselves which keeps them busy when not out on alarms and also saves the tax payers' dollar.

Traffic Lights Controlled

The Brookline Fire Department, Chief Allen says, has some of the most up-to-date equipment used in modern fire fighting. One feature is a switch thrown at headquarters when an alarm comes in, that will turn all stop lights red in the vicinity of the fire, allowing the engines to go right through. Another is a switch that is thrown to ring all of the town bells calling firemen who are off duty back to their stations when occasion requiries.

An innovation in Brookline for greater public safety is the stringing of red lanterns along the sides of the long hook and ladders at night to prevent mishaps at intersections where the engines running lights cannot be seen by oncoming motorists.

Radios on each fire truck will be the next step says Chief Allen in order to keep firemen in touch with the station at all times . . . a point which would aid in the quicker extinguishment of fires, it is pointed out. The Brookline Fire Department will be modernized as rapidly as is practical, its chief stated.

Rising Fatalities On Highways Laid To Drunken Drivers

Rising motor fatalities in Massachusetts during the last three months of 1933 indicate that "Public Enemy No. 1" has a fondness for intoxicating liquors. Reasons for the rapid rise, are varied, although emphasis is laid at the door of repeal.

Nationally, automobiles killed 300 more persons in November, 1933 than in the corresponding month of the previous year. The total killings for "Public Enemy No. 1" in that month was 3060 exceering the 1932 month by 11 per cent.

This poor monthly record came on the heels of an equally serious October. The Massachusetts toll was estimated at a rate of 13 persons for every 10,000,000 gallons of gasoline consumed. Boston alone had 14 motor tolls for the month.

When all the figures are compiled, the expectation is that "Public Enemy No. 1"—the reckless driver—will have compiled a fatality toll of some 30,000 persons for the year, compared to more than 29,000 last year. Massachusetts will rank about fifth among all the states in the number of victims.

Boston Art Notes

Engelbert Lap

At the shop of Foster Brothers, 4 Park Square, there is an exhibition of colored block prints by Mr. Engelbert Lap. The subjects are the mountains near Innsbruck, Austria.

Like so many print makers of the Occident, Mr. Lap was interested for a time in the Japanese colored block prints and he worked their method out for himself, for want of a tutor who might give him instruction. He designs, cuts and prints the pictures himself, using pear wood for the block, a Japanese knife for the tool, and water colors thickened with rice-flour paste for pigment. Each print requires from four to 10 blocks, depending upon the number of colors used.

The prints are very attractive indeed, for the scenic subjects are treated in a manner half way between realism and stylization. The colors are appropriately subdued and discerningly modulated. For the block technique, Mr. Lap's work is subtle.

Bookshop for boys and Girls

A collection of French books for children, printed between 1750 and 1900, is on view at the Bookshop for Boys and Girls. Fables and fairy tales, ABC books, games, histories, may be seen abundantly illustrated with engravings and colored prints.

Methods of drawing, printing and story-telling have changed greatly, by contrast, books today are far more varied, far more clearly illustrated. Color processes have improved so that the pictures need not have the same stereotyped color scheme of red, green and blue. D. A.

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Women's Activities · Fashions · Foods

Paris Designs for Sport Wear

Smart Clothes for Outdoor Activities

By Elene Foster

Paris Fashion Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Paris

AMONG my cherished possessions is an old, faded photograph of two Englishwomen in tennis costumes designed by the House of Redfern in the year 1888. Full, stiff "duck" skirts, touching the ground, hourglass figures in tightly belted shirtwaists with high chokers and leg-o'-mutton sleeves, the one with a little straw sailor hat and the other with a double-visored "tennis cap" perched on the top of elaborately coiffured heads, these are examples, if I am not mistaken of the very first feminine costumes designed exclusively for sport wear.

I remember so well the morning that Mr. Redfern presented me with this photograph. I had gone to him in search of the very latest cry in tennis frocks. He listened to my request, hesitated a moment and then with a sly smile disappeared into his "bureau," reappearing with this photograph in his hand.

"Not exactly the latest fashion," said he, "but interesting as a souvenir of the days when ladies *were* ladies."

Dear old, Victorian Mr. Redfern how he disliked the short skirts and the bobbed hair of the modern woman!

This old, faded photograph is significant as representing the first step in the evolution of the modern sports costume and, incidentally, of the modern sportswoman, for do you realize that it is not quite half a century since the "young ladies" of the Victorian era began to desert the embroidery frame for the joys of the open air?

First, Archery

Archery was their first diversion and a very ladylike accomplishment it was, for it required little physical strength and was the means of displaying a graceful carriage and a neatly turned wrist to the best advantage. No specially designed costume was necessary for this ladylike exercise. Ordinary summer frocks of muslin, dimity or rustling taffeta were worn with a wide-brimmed hat from which depended a dark veil which preserved the pink-and-white complexion from the ravages of the sun.

"Lawn tennis," as it was called in those far-off days, followed archery. This was a much more strenuous game for which all the "fluffy-ruffles" were decidedly unpractical; hence the tennis frocks of linen or piqué. Victorian mothers looked askance at this game, for in running after the ball (in itself a most undignified performance), a bit of the ankle was plainly visible. High white canvas boots, however, were quickly introduced to put an end to this vulgar display!

It was at about this period, too that the Victorian young ladies began to bathe in the sea—always using the little wooden "bathing machines" which were drawn at a safe distance from the shore, in a secluded spot far from bathers of the opposite sex. And the bathing costumes with their full bloomers, ample skirts and long black stockings! No wonder the poor young things never attempted to swim but were content to jump up and down in the shallow water.

Bicycling was the next out-of-door sport in which the Victorian (or may be by this time she was Edwardian) jeune fille indulged. This brought forth that "disgusting" garment, the divided skirt, and what a to-do there was about this! Skating and tobogganing belong to the same era and they served to introduce the warm, knitted sweater and the toboggan cap, both of which were found very "comfy" when, a bit later, women took up golf.

Breeches and Hobnails

This brings us up to date—to the breeches and hobnailed boots of the winter sportswoman. Skiing and bobsledding on the snowy slopes of the Alps or the Catskills are hundreds of young women clad in the most unfeminine of costumes, but quite as modest, for all that, as the beruffled frocks of the 1880's. After much experimenting with these winter sport costumes, with trousers of varying lengths and widths, with jackets, long and short, the costumes of the present year are practically all of the same type—a waist-length jacket, warmly lined or padded, trousers on the order of those worn by the Dutchmen, baggy and full, but reaching not quite to the ankle and tucked into heavy woolen socks or gaiters which prevent the snow from penetrating inside, a heavy knitted sweater with high turtle neck which keeps out the snow, and gloves and cap to match. Waterproof corduroy and velveteen are the popular fabrics for this season's sports costume. A smart costume of this type by Vera Borea is of black corduroy made with a plain jacket reaching just a bit below the waist and fastened down one side with nickel bars, a pair of baggy trousers tucked into lacquer red socks and sweater, gloves and cap all of the same bright color. Another costume by the same designer has trousers of heavy, white tweedy material, a canary yellow sweater, socks, gloves and cap and a wadded jacket of brown waterproof taffeta.

Patou has introduced a novelty in his winter sports costumes, trousers of bright red and blue plaid worn with a navy blue jacket, socks, gloves and hat. There is also, in this same collection, a costume in the same materials of which the nether garment takes the form of a divided skirt.

The knitted hats and berets which are worn with these winter sports costumes are of infinite variety and often very amusing. Vera Borea, for example, makes a knitted beret with earlaps which taper to form a narrow band under the chin and there are others in flat, pancake shape which are worn on the side of the head and kept in place by a knitted strap under the chin. Knitted hats with rolled back brims are becoming and there are all sorts of adaptations of the French sailor's cap with a big pompon on the top which are extremely popular.

Waistcoats are almost indispensable for the cold days on the golf links or on the frozen lakes. Dilkusha makes these of dark taffeta and quilts them with white stitching like the one shown in the drawing. Worth uses leopard, nutria or caracul and Mme. Bruyere is partial to white shaven lamb. Knitted waistcoasts, usually doublebreasted with bright buttons of brass or nickel, are shown with all kinds of sport costumes and high-necked sleeveless sweaters which fasten with three brass or nickel buttons on each shoulder are also much in favor. There is a tendency toward checked and diamond-shaped patterns for sweaters and the other accessories of the sports costume. Hermes' window is filled at the moment, with sweaters, waistcoats, socks, scarves and gloves hand-knitted in a diamond pattern of bright red and green.

Hand-Knitted Garments

A newcomer in the field of Paris couture is Mme. Anny Blatt, whose specialty is hand-knitted garments, which are quite extraordinary. Here are one-piece frocks in soft brown or green with leather belts and buttons; jackets and skirts, like that which Mrs. Rockwell has sketched, worn with short-sleeved sweaters in soft pastel colors; a long, straight coat of heavy wool for Palm Beach and a most alluring knitted hat to go with it; plaid woolen sweaters and waistcoats for golf and knitted cotton ones in pale colors for southern wear. The majority of the sweaters are short-sleeved and worn tucked into the skirt.

There are interesting arrangements of the neck, as, for example, a pale peach colored sweater which has a full, rounded neck which can be drawn tight around the throat by means of a narrow knitted scarf of bright blue wool which ties in a bow at the back. There are marvelous new stitches, some of which from a short distance resemble coarse tweed, and others so fine that one cannot realize that they are knitted. I know that you are asking yourself the same question which I put to Mme. Blatt, "But, don't these garments stretch all out of shape?" "Not a bit of it," was the reply, "for they are all lined with a firm georgette which prevents their bulging or stretching." There are tricks in all trades, but this seems to me a particularly good one!

Drawn by Grace Corson Rockwell for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Left—Quilted Waistcoat of Black Taffeta With White Stitching, Worn With Hand-Knitted White Sweater With Black Dots and Buttons. From Dilkusha. Center—Hand-Knitted Suit in Soft Moss-Green Wool With Knitted Under-Blouse in Buttercup Yellow. From Anny Blatt. Right—"Pullman," a Traveling Coat in Narrow Graduated Brown and White Striped Woolen Material With Trimmings of Nutria. From Germaine Bailly.

How About 'Fixing' Months?

Adventures in Home Making

By Mrs. Harry A. Burnham

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE coming two months are good ones in which to enjoy a hobby. The hurry of the holidays is over. We have had a few weeks in which to "catch our breath," and as a Scotch friend of mine used to say, to "right our house."

In the course of "righting the house" we have undoubtedly seen many things which we would like to "fix up." February and March are splendid "fixing" months.

A friend of mine has a beautiful table which she and her husband made from an old and useless grand piano. In the process of taking the piano apart they saved every bit of material which had been included in the massive piece. They found many uses for such material as was not needed in the table, which really required little except the beautiful top and the curved and carved legs.

Perhaps there is just the spot where your room needs a rug. Hooking, braiding or crocheting rugs is one of the popular hobbies at present. You may have, at little cost, just the colors and shapes in rugs which your space requires. I know several men, one a successful and busy banker, who are making hooked rugs. Their wives tell me that they are completely engrossed in the task. They are making their own designs, which adds to their enjoyment.

Knitting and crocheting are being done now more than ever. So many of my friends have begun lovely articles that I have started a "Swedish Pop Corn" bedspread. Not being very adept at crocheting I find that I have about 20 different sizes of "blocks" so far. Since I must have several hundred more to make it is going to be interesting to see how many sizes it is possible to crochet from the same yarn, with the same hook, and using the same pattern.

I have tried and tried to make two blocks alike; have measured each row with the same row of the previous block, but they will simply be individual specimens of how not to crochet.

Much to my delight I have discovered the reason for the seemingly erratic behavior of my work. The size of the block is entirely dependent upon the subject about which I am thinking when I am crocheting. If I have a knotty problem to solve, perhaps an article for this column which simply will not get written, I crochet very tightly indeed. The result is a tiny little wheel about one-third the proper size. Again, I am amused, or entirely satisfied concerning something, and behold, a loosely crocheted, rather "floppy" result.

Well, anyhow I shall continue. Perhaps some day I will tell you how many sizes of blocks one can crochet from one pattern.

Made With Sour Milk

Fine for Cooking; If None on Hand, Make It

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

SOUR milk. In most households it is such an inconstant thing. One day we find ourselves with a whole quart of it on our hands, and the problem of using it facing us. Another day will find us with a need for it, and not a drop in the house.

I have found a way to manage the capricious article, whichever way it presents itself. If I have no sour milk, and need it, I make it. And this "made" milk is, perhaps, preferable to the kind nature prepares in that the acidity is always the same.

To ¼ cup water add 2 tablespoonfuls vinegar. Pour enough evaporated milk into this to fill a cup, and, presto! you have a cupful of thick-curdled sour milk.

Following are some recipes which use either the "made" sour milk or the oversupply you may suddenly find yourself faced with. And, of course, you can always use buttermilk, which can be purchased.

Raisin and Sour Milk Pie

Cream
1 cup sugar and
½ cup butter or substitute, and add
2 well beaten eggs. Beat
1 cup thick sour milk until smooth and add.
½ teaspoon soda. Combine the two mixtures and stir in
1 cup seeded raisins
1 teaspoon salt and
1 teaspoon nutmeg. Pour into an unbaked crust and sprinkle with nutmeg. Cover with strips of crust and bake in a slow oven until filling is set.

Perhaps not so unusual as the pie but just as delicious and new is this

Sour Cream Cake

Blend
1 cup very thick sour cream
or
1 cup sour milk and
½ cup melted butter with
1 cup sugar. Add
2 well beaten eggs and
2 tablespoons molasses. Sift
1½ cups flour with
teaspoon soda
1 teaspoon cloves
1 teaspoon nutmeg
1 teaspoon cinnamon and
1 teaspoon salt, and add to the first mixture. Bake in layers and put together with the following icing:

Raisin Filling

Boil
1 cup seeded raisins in
½ cup water until raisins are soft. Add
2 tablespoons butter and cool
Thicken with confectioners sugar to a spreading consistency.
Flavor with vanilla.

And as winter time is cooky time I include these cooky recipes. Canned fruits may be used or omitted as you choose. I have used left-over bits of fig or berry jam, cranberry sauce or peaches or apricots combined with the raisins as often as I have used raisins alone.

Fruit-Sour Milk Cookies

Cream
1 cup shortening and
2 cups sugar and add
2 unbeaten eggs. Beat well. Add
2 cups raisins or any left-over canned fruit and
1 cup chopped nuts, then
1 cup sour milk. Sift
1 quart flour, measured before sifting, with
2 teaspoons soda
1 teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon cinnamon
1 teaspoon nutmeg and
1 teaspoon cloves, and stir into first mixture. Drop cookies from spoon. As brands of flour differ in texture, one quart of flour may not be quite enough. The dough should be just stiff enough so the cookies, dropped from a spoon, will not fall while baking. Better bake a test cookie first and if it flattens out add another cup of flour. Recipe makes 72 cookies.

As I prefer to bake with sour milk I have another trick for assuring myself of a constant supply of milk. I keep a pint bottle, which I call my sour milk bottle, and into this goes every drop of left-over milk, either fresh or evaporated, to be saved and soured. After the first milk is soured the bottle can be stored in the electric refrigerator where the new additions are put with it and where it will keep for weeks without molding.

L. G. M.

To Remove Ink Stains

Having received so much good from our Monitor, I would like to give a little "bit": To remove ink stains from clothing, furniture or carpet, wash thoroughly in vinegar. Repeated washings will remove even indelible or India ink.

(Mrs.) E. R., Wauseon, Ohio.

Washing Kid Gloves

When washing kid gloves, if a little soapy water is used in rinsing they will remain soft when dry. This is well to remember when washing woolens too.

(Miss) M. S. A., New York City.

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FOR a limited time, every housewife may buy, at rock-bottom price, a genuine Famous Fuller Fiber Broom—the same nationally-known broom used for quicker and easier cleaning in more than five million homes. ONLY 99c — with any dollar order for other Fuller Brushes.

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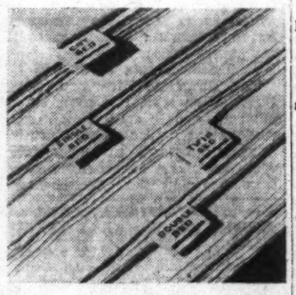

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Old Dutch is economical because it does more square yards of cleaning per penny of cost. Its flaky, flat-shaped particles cover *more* surface, contact it completely, and do *more* cleaning than the chunky, gritty particles present in ordinary cleansers.

You'll find Old Dutch ideal for all your cleaning from kitchen utensils and floors to painted walls and woodwork or windows and mirrors. It's kind to the hands, doesn't clog drains, is odorless and removes odors. There is no substitute for the quality and economy of Old Dutch Cleanser.

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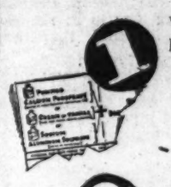
DO YOU KNOW?



WHAT IS 100% PURE PHOSPHATE BAKING POWDER?

All types of baking powders contain edible starch, soda and an acid ingredient which is the leavening agent. When this leavening agent is pure calcium phosphate the product is known as a "100% pure Phosphate Baking Powder."

ARE THERE MANY DIFFERENT KINDS OF BAKING POWDER?

There are three popular types in general use. The different acid ingredients used as leavening agents are: (1) 100% pure all-phosphate; (2) cream of tartar or tartaric acid; (3) sodium aluminum sulphate, to which is usually added a very small amount of phosphate. Rumford is a 100% pure all-phosphate baking powder with a controlled two-to-one leavening action.

WHAT IS MEANT BY "TWO-TO-ONE" LEAVENING ACTION?

In a pure phosphate baking powder the leavening gas—or rising power—is released in two correctly proportioned and controlled periods: two-thirds in the mixing of the cold batter or dough; one-third in the heat of the oven. (See U. S. Department of Agriculture Bulletin No. 138.) This controlled action aids the housewife greatly in planning her work because the last one-third of the leavening power cannot start working until the batter or dough is in the heat of the oven.

HOW IMPORTANT IS THIS TWO-TO-ONE LEAVENING PROPORTION?

Scientific tests show that this proportion gives most complete, thoroughly efficient distribution of leavening action throughout the entire mass of batter or dough. Every batch of Rumford pure all-phosphate baking powder passes 52 tests in process of manufacture to maintain its perfect quality, and guarantee uniform leavening action.

HOW MUCH 100% PURE PHOSPHATE BAKING POWDER SHOULD BE USED IN MAKING HOT BREADS, CAKES, ETC.?

The proper amount in the usual balanced recipe of average ingredients is one level teaspoon of leavener to one level cup of sifted flour. If a heavier type of flour is used, such as whole wheat, etc., or if recipe calls for nuts, raisins, citron, etc., more leavener is advisable.

WHAT WILL 100% PURE PHOSPHATE BAKING POWDER DO FOR YOU THAT OTHER KINDS WILL NOT?

Extensive tests, confirmed in practical every day home use, have shown that a pure phosphate leavener is very helpful in general cooking, as well as in baking. It improves texture, shortens cooking time, saves sugar by neutralizing fruit acids. It is now used in preparing meats, eggs, fish, vegetables, soups, icings, candies, sauces, etc.

NRA

THE RUMFORD COMPANY, *Executive Offices*, RUMFORD, R. I.

RUMFORD

is a 100% pure all-phosphate

BAKING POWDER

The two-to-one leavener

The Home Forum

England—A Musical Nation!

ENGLAND not a musical nation? Pish! Nonsense!

Who dares to say so, let him work in a London office with windows open to a busy street.

London's music, it is true, seems to consist of set pieces, performed in rotation on certain days of the week with unfailing regularity. There is a dogged persistence about it.

Tuesday and Thursday, for example.

We are in an upper room and someone has asked for the window to be opened. This is done (usually not without opposition), and the outside air rushes in with a roar. The room, comparatively quiet before, becomes a veritable hive of sound. Busses, automobiles, hooters, brake-grindings, the roar of stationary engines in a traffic hold-up, the surging impetus of release, more hooters, punctuated with the persistently monotonous cries of the curb-hawkers; all these make up the atmosphere of London on a week-day.

Almost to the tick of twelve o'clock on Tuesday come the Pipers. Two splendid, grizzled fellows with swinging kilts and shawls, glengarries cocked. They say only a true Scot can play the pipes, so they must be Scotch. Up and down they parade, sometimes playing together, usually alternately playing and collecting. All the old favorites gone through faithfully, until sufficient pennies and the thinning of the lunch-time crowds indicate fresh pasture.

Tuesday afternoon brings Job and Matilda, two somewhat mournful individuals of uncertain age, who play a hurdy-gurdy. The tune is indistinguishable, a mere throaty groan with several notes missing and one madly predominant. Job and Matilda regale us for three hours without interval. After the first half hour, the window is firmly closed. So much for Tuesday.

* * *

Thursday is a very popular day.

Oily comes on Thursday morning and plays until "moved on," regardless of opposition. Oily has one passion, "Danny Boy" or "The Londonderry Air." It is probably the only tune he knows, for he never changes it. Oily loves sliding his notes from the top to the bottom of his strings, making them last as long as possible. Oily is a violinist.

The Old Boys' Band comes next (but Oily doesn't care). This consists of One Drum, A Clarinet, A Cornet, A Trombone and Two Collectors. The Trombone is an artist with ambitions and seems to resent the restrictions of a tune.

The Welsh Miners like Thursday, too, though they may turn up any day, at any time, not being fond of routine. These are worth listening to if one has not heard them before, but their repertoire is limited.

Thursday afternoon is devoted to Little Pal. We suspect him of being related to Job and Matilda, although the tunes are different. He grinds out in maddening rotation "Happy Valley," "Ramona" and "Little Pal" (from whom he takes his name). He spends the entire afternoon with us and the strains of his diabolical machine penetrate the loudest traffic noises and the most firmly closed windows.

* * *

There are many casuals and irregulars too: singers, good, bad and indifferent; ex-soldiers' bands, usually quite good, with a dash of style; pseudo Little Pals, mouth-organists and cornets: a rather pathetic stream, all optimistically determined to satisfy the hungering desire for music latent in the bosom of the Englishman.

I nearly forgot. There is Ricardo.

Ricardo is a gem, in a somewhat rough setting. Bronzed, hatless, fat, oily, vivacious, happy is Ricardo. How he enjoys his music, which he bangs, swings, coaxes, sobs out of his accordion. Joyous, laughing tunes, full of the sun on the mountains. Sad, moaning tunes, like the wind in the pines. His black, curly hair pushed untidily off his forehead, blows in the wind as he sings. Yes, he sings too. And what a voice! Deep and powerful and full of music, real music. No "Happy Valleys" for him. Some of the finest singers of the world would not be ashamed to hear him sing their songs.

But—

I beg your pardon. I forgot.

Ricardo is Italian!

M. A. S.

The Patriarch of Quincy

After spending more than a quarter of a century in the service of his country, John Adams was again and at last a private citizen. This long political career had not been without its compensations. The son of the Quincy farmer who had started in life as a schoolmaster had reached the highest office in the Government, and with just pride could recall the Independence, the Revolutionary War, the missions to France and Holland, the signature of the peace treaty, the mission to the Court of St. James's, the four years during which he had basked in Washington's glory, his own administration, his efforts to maintain peace without sacrificing national prestige, and the not unmixed satisfaction that he had been right against the hot-headed leaders of his party.

He really never had much taste for the business and had never thrown himself whole-heartedly into it. It was pleasant to be the captain of the ship, to steer its course between the rocks, and to take responsibility. It was no less gratifying to associate with characters who would go down in history, to meet kings, lords, grand seigneurs, as the representative and spokesman of a new country which yielded to none in national pride and ambition. But a man in public life can never be himself, can never express himself unreservedly; the sense of responsibility rests heavily on the shoulders of the honest magistrate who has no reliable advisers to inform him and who sometimes has to act against the apparent trend of public opinion.

At sixty-five Adams felt he had done his work, and the disappointment at his last and, in his opinion, undeserved failure to be reelected, did not rankle in him. A family man, for twenty-five years he had been most of the time separated from his family, and had not even been able to supervise, as he wished, the education of his children. John Quincy alone he had kept near him for some years, but the two others had grown up without his supervision. A practical farmer, he had to neglect the family acres, adding a piece of land here and there whenever he had saved on his salary, but having to trust hired men to cut the meadows, dig the ditches and gather the seaweed. A book lover, he had to steal time that belonged to the public to read his dear classics and recent productions which in his lifetime were accomplishing a revolution in literature. To his wife, his children grown up and scattered, to his grandchildren, and chiefly to the two little ones recently orphaned, to his books and his farm, he would now give his undivided attention. He would be able to accomplish the thousand little tasks, to enjoy the thousand little pleasures of which he had been deprived for so long; and far from being bitter and resentful, John Adams felt more at peace with the world and with himself than he had since he entered public life. . . .

He now had the best and one of the oldest houses in the town. The large dining room built by Major Vassall in 1730 was still paneled with old mahogany from Santo Domingo, which Adams or Mrs. Adams had painted all white, according to the curious old custom. He had built a large addition to it, with a "long room" in which were placed the beautiful chairs brought back from Paris, and upstairs a study or library, with shelf after shelf of old and new books on literature, history and government. The owner of three houses in Quincy (for he had retained his birthplace and the first house of his married life, in which his eldest son was born), with comparatively large landholdings, John Adams was not a rich man in the modern sense of the word, for he had no money; but he was comfortably situated. The larder was well stocked, Mrs. Adams had "eight or nine barrels of good late-made cider put in the cellar for his own particular use." The crops promised to be abundant and that year thirty tons of hay were cut where eight years before Adams had obtained only six. The farmer of Stonyfield could be quite proud of his little *chaumière*, and commune with Lafayette, who in a distant land enjoyed similar rural pleasures. — From "Honest John Adams," by GILBERT CHINARD. (Boston: Little Brown.)

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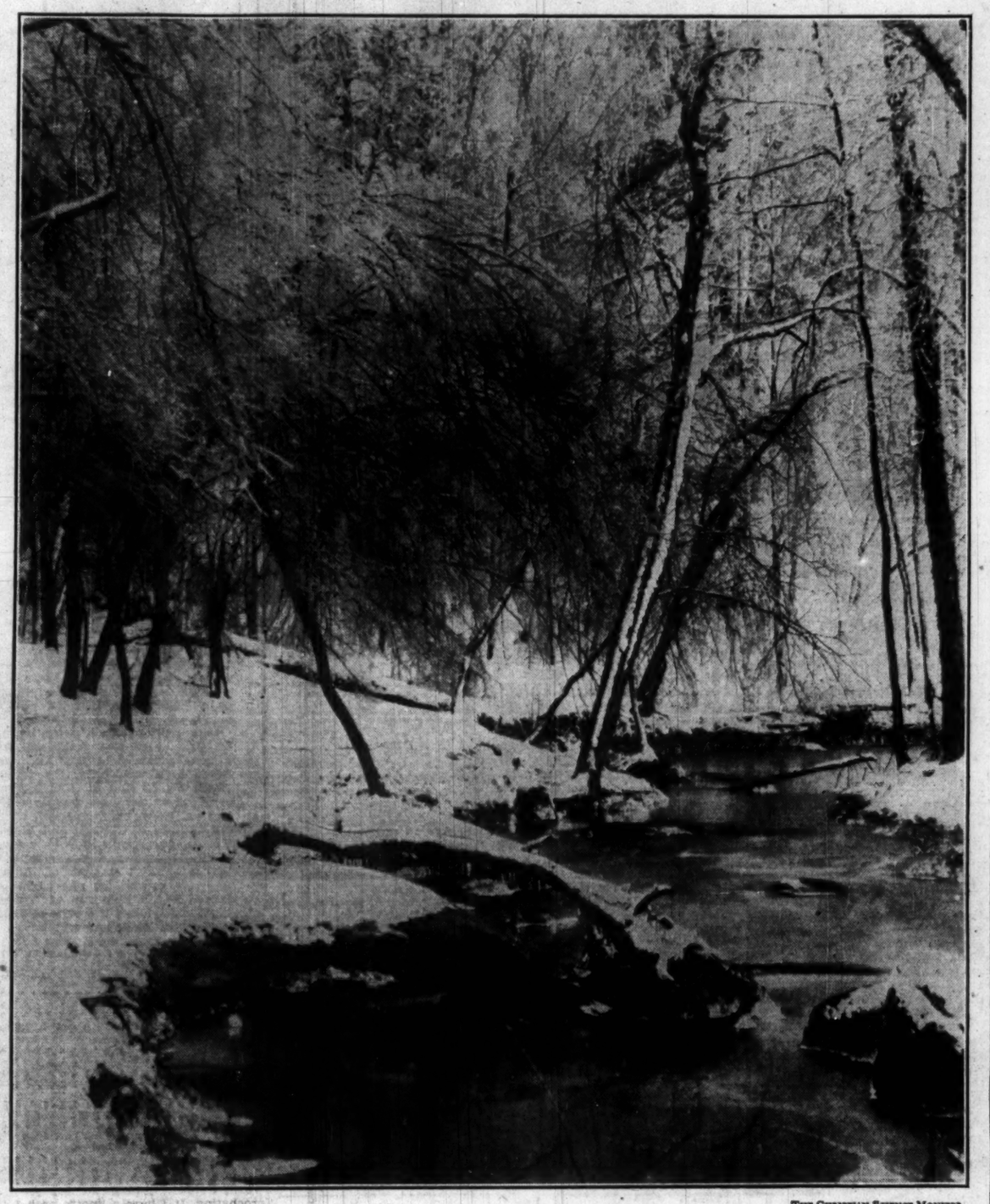

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"Through the old trees the snow drifts before a biting wind . . ."

Who Owns the Landscape?

IT WAS a depth of love for and enjoyment of the moods of nature not common, as well as an appreciation of a humorous inconsistency in the accepted rules of ownership, that prompted Emerson to declare that, while Brown paid the taxes, he owned the landscape. How true it is that some other than the legal owner of mother earth is often the actual possessor of it, that is, of that intangible something which we term landscape. Often at our little farm, as I look eastward across the meadow over our neighbor's broad acres, do I recall Emerson's significant statement. While our properties join on the meadow, beyond, his land rises in a gentle slope to a considerable height, just enough atilt to afford us a perfect view of the wooded slope. And is not the landscape ours just to the degree that we recognize and mentally drink in its beauties, that we observe and love its changing moods as the seasons come and go? We are privileged, accordingly, if properly attuned to nature's charms, to reap a rich profit from our neighbor's landscape, while relieved of the tax burden. And that, too, without depriving him of any tangible thing.

Moreover, our generous-hearted neighbor, be it said, is delighted at our enjoyment of his landscape. Last spring, when locating a grazing plot and shelter house for the sheep and calves which were to find pasture on the hillside, he was particular to locate them far enough out from a rick of trees to enable us to observe the contented animals at their feeding. Thus we became, at least, joint owners of the landscape with its happy flocks.

But another question arises, one of some importance, as it seems to me. Having settled the problem of the ownership of the landscape, another question arises, even more important: namely, Who owns the land? Is it the person who has a deed to the property and who pays the taxes? During all the months of late fall and winter and well into the spring, these tax-paying "owners" become absentee landlords, and therefore are to be classified at most but part-time occupants. But during those long months the property is still occupied—occupied, too, I submit, by the real owners, the actual possessors of mother earth. Who are they? Why, the wild folk, to be sure, the woodchucks, rabbits, muskrats, squirrels and foxes, and all the "kittle cattle" that dwell thereon and derive their subsistence wholly from the products of the soil! Who can claim a more righteous ownership than they? To be sure, such ownership is not established by deeds drawn in legal terms, so intricate that only a lawyer can decipher, and recorded in ponderous tomes at the county seat. No such formality as that! Their ownership grows out of permanent tenantry, continuous occupancy without a break through the heat of summer and drifting snows of winter alike. What could constitute a more just claim to the land than that? Yes, they are the real owners of the land and we gracefully surrender to these permanent residents, primary right of ownership to mother earth, to have and to hold during their natural lives.

As these arguments began to dawn upon me, I pondered them well and in consequence have come to the conclusion that, after all, we are but tenants, while our friends in feathers and fur, these all-the-year dwellers, are in a real sense the true owners of the land.

* * *

After I saw one evening, at twilight, the wake of a muskrat across the quiet surface of the pool where the brook is widened for the benefit of itinerant trout, our farm took on an added charm. How natural it seemed! Here was a native, a true denizen of this meadow stream. Who had better title than he to the roots and grasses growing so luxuriantly along its winding course? Eagerly, but albeit stealthily, I followed him down stream until he disappeared under the bridge where the highway crosses. He was bound for the patch of calamus growing below the road, the roots of which are a favorite delicacy with him. Many times since have I looked for him, but not again have been privileged to catch so much as a glimpse of his brown fur. Evidence of his presence has been seen, however, in the loosened grasses and rushes floating in the quiet current of the brook. He is a welcome denizen and I wish for him long residence hereabouts.

Another happy tenant is a gray old woodchuck, who lives in a wide-mouthed hole on the slope just beyond the brook. Toward evening of early June days, we can see him emerge for his daily meal of clover. How warily he steals along a well-beaten path in the lush grass, pausing every now and again to view the surroundings, raised bolt upright on his sturdy hind legs. He, too, is a welcome tenant, and we shall not begrudge him a meed of clover sufficient for his daily needs. In his ground-set home, is he not in a very real sense possessor of the land?

And, besides, there are some nocturnal visitors about that would share this possession of the land. Ownership and occupancy by the wild folks extend throughout the whole twenty-four hours. Night clubs are as popular with certain of our four-legged tenants as with two-footed urban dwellers, it seems. *Mephitis mephitis* is definitely a night prowler. We may not see him at all, but a visit to the lawn and garden on a dewy morning gives ample proof of his presence during the night. Here and there, little mounds of newly turned earth show where he has searched for his supper of white grubs and apparently with success, for usually the form of the worm is apparent in its earthen bed from which it has been so unceremoniously lifted.

Some curiosity arose as to the dwelling place of these nocturnal claimants. The mystery in part, at least, was unexpectedly solved. One day, crossing the lawn, I noted a hole in the turf under an apple tree. Inadvertently thrusting in my walking stick, it encountered something soft and pliable, and from the odor that at once, as Van Dyke might say, "came leaking upward from the ground," I was convinced that I had discovered the dwelling of one at least of the members of our night club.

In a hollow apple tree, not far from the house, a pair of starlings found a suitable nesting site. After the brood was reared, following the custom of the tribe, the family, in company with many others, went a-wandering during the early weeks of fall. Wanderlust satisfied, the pair returned with the advent of cold weather, no doubt with the expectancy of occupying their spring home during the winter. What was their surprise, not to say consternation, to find tenants already settled there. A pair of gray squirrels, fat and sleek from much feeding, had preëmpted the hole and resisted, it almost seemed with a keen sense of humor, every attempt of the angry birds to dislodge them. Time and again did the starlings return to the contest, but at last reports had made no headway in their efforts to reoccupy their one-time cozy quarters. Unless the squirrels choose to join the westward trek which is so generally reported all over the East, it is a good guess that the starlings won't winter in the old home, although they, too, are joint owners of the landscape.

But few members of the feathered folk, it seems, can lay claim to ownership in the land; that is to say, of ownership obtained from permanent occupancy. Of all that visit us during the warm season, but few stay throughout the year. Blue jays, English sparrows, quail, pheasants and starlings are the only birds to remain all the year. In neighbor's woods, however, are several varieties, including the hairy and downy woodpeckers, that remain throughout the winter months.

Now, mid-December, the farmhouses are abandoned, the shutters are drawn and the fires are out. Houses and land are given over to the all-the-year occupants, many of which are snugly housed in homes of their own liking. The world of summer green has given way to the browns of winter. Through the old trees the snow drifts before a biting wind and the fields are buried in a blanket of white. But we are hopeful that, with the vernal awakening, these permanent residents in feathers and fur will be prepared to share with us again the joy of occupancy, while we concede to them the rights of actual ownership.

ALBERT FIELD GILMORE.

Foggy Noon

Here above the monotone of bells
Naming the dangerous hour, the fog blows in
Filming the anchored masts, the spars, the thin
Taut lines of cordage. Here across black rocks
The gray mist moves like small sea-scented rain
Above the emerald murmur and gentle shock
Of water. The near bell strikes; far bells again
Answer along the coast, while from the south
The light dies softly on the harbor's mouth.

FRANCES FROST.

Impressions Which Are Spontaneous

It is one of the greatest charms of travel that on going into strange lands, however much you have read about them, you can never tell beforehand what is going to interest you most. You go along fancy free, if you are wise, and so the genial excitement is unceasing as to what is going to catch your fancy next. You are never bored, because curiosity is always weaving wonderful combinations for you. . . . It is not always the things most talked about and deservedly talked about that will happen to captivate you or any particular individual, however endowed with high æsthetic feeling. If we were always candid with ourselves, we should admit, perhaps with blushes, how often we have shrunk away from gatherings obviously glowing with honest rapture at a spectacle that left the frost on our unresponsive faculty unthawed. Too often, alas! works of art which I would enviously share, knock only a very silent spark out of the cold flint of my incapacity, and so what moves one temperament profoundly another will pass by with a shrug. And this is exactly as it should be. The traveller so constituted as to swallow ready-made impressions from various sources, might just as well stay at home. It is, of course, a pleasure for people at a distance to sit down and read what an intelligent writer has to say about interesting lands and peoples; but when circumstances have brought you in turn into those very lands, it is a defect to be influenced by such second-hand opinions. They should be jettisoned at once or they will be sure to wreck the one supreme unpurchasable delight of travel, that creative personal charm belonging to impressions which are spontaneous and your own.—From "At the Gates of the East," by J. P. BARRY. (New York: Longmans Green.)

The Runners

You come swiftly down on the wind, O runners,
cutting the obstinate swathes of space
with the long easy motion of the scythe,
trailing your speed behind you, like banners,
and as you draw effortless to the end of the race,
stooping a little as though to gather the swathe.

What is better than, with forehead lifted, O runners,
to speed clean out of the darkness of the mind
into bright uplands of motion beyond desire?
Gatherers of the flowers of distance, passionate gleaners
through the invisible silver cornlands of the wind,
you are not boys running, you are life breaking free, you are fire!

—HUMBERT WOLFE, in "This Blind Rose." (New York: Doubleday Doran.)

"All ye are brethren"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE brotherhood of man, a logical deduction from the true doctrine of the fatherhood of God, has ever been considered as constituting an ideal state of society, one to which most people have paid at least lip service. Poets, philosophers, and teachers of many countries and ages have rightly advocated this happy state; while to say that many Bible passages place it next in importance to our loving of God is to remark upon the obvious. Yet the reconciling of practice with such a beautiful precept is a problem still remaining to be solved in human experience.

Of secular writers few have expressed this beautiful aspiration more aptly than the Scottish poet, Burns, when he wrote:

"For a' that, an' a' that,
It's comin yet for a' that,
That man to man the world o'er
Shall brithers be for a' that."

That unique figure, however, Christ Jesus, the carpenter of Nazareth, when declaring, "One is your Master, even Christ; and all ye are brethren," expressed not merely a pleasing aspiration, but an unassailable, scientific truth based upon spiritual law. Christians are called upon to "prove all things"; and in demonstrating or proving the law of unity, students of Christian Science soon testify to a wider outlook, which, without paradox, draws the corners of the earth nearer in a way undreamed of before a practical understanding of spiritual brotherhood was unfolded.

When Jesus announced, "I and my Father are one," he laid in the thought of men the only foundation upon which the structure of world brotherhood can be scientifically reared. Such a statement by one who proved himself to be humanity's Way-shower carries within itself the inference that man, as the child of God, necessarily partakes of the nature of his Parent; that spiritual man, being the image of his Father, is loving and faithful, already possessing in this true reflection all that he requires. Knowledge of this shows that there is no need to envy or slay for possession or priority. Man in the divine image is unselfish, loving, active, just, merciful; in short, he is the perfect expression of divine Love. This scientific truth, which is equally applicable to "every tribe and nation," makes it logically clear that, when all are seen to be included in this spiritual classification, an entirely different state of society will be manifested.

The true man, consciously reflecting the Father, who is Love, is not restricted to the horizon of the family, the tribe, group, or even nation. True thought reflects infinite Mind.

On page 470 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy elucidates this by what she terms a "self-evident proposition." She says: "If God, or good, is real, then evil, the unlikeness of God, is unreal." And she continues: "And evil can only seem to be real by giving reality to the unreal. The children of God have but one Mind." In a preceding paragraph she points out that "with one Father, even God, the whole family of man would be brethren; and with one Mind and that God, or good, the brotherhood of man would consist of Love and Truth, and have unity of Principle and spiritual power which constitute divine Science."

Even though the "trivial round, the common task" of students of Christian Science seems to revolve in narrow circles, they can rejoice in the practical brotherhood which it has taught them to claim for all countries. In Christian Science, through the healing of barriers of race and nationality, as well as of sickness and death, widespread opportunities of intercourse and helpfulness are enjoyed. The thought of many in authority is likewise being leavened. A right understanding of the viewpoint of other nations paves the way for agreement, and thus makes separation of either community or class impossible. God "hath made of one blood all nations of men for to dwell on all the face of the earth." Brotherhood, then, is attainable through the reflection of "our Father," who knoweth not good and evil, but good only.

The practical application of this scientific law is summarized by Mrs. Eddy in Science and Health (p. 340): "One infinite God, good, unifies men and nations; constitutes the brotherhood of man; ends wars; fulfils the Scripture, 'Love thy neighbor as thyself;' annihilates pagan and Christian idolatry,—whatever is wrong in social, civil, criminal, political, and religious codes; equalizes the sexes; annuls the curse on man, and leaves nothing that can sin, suffer, be punished or destroyed."

Only through the understanding of God do men attain to that delectable land—state of thought—"where there is neither Greek nor Jew, circumcision nor uncircumcision, Barbarian, Scythian, bond nor free: but Christ is all, and in all."

Primitive Poetry

Poetry can hardly be called a primary art, at least that class of it which needs only to be spoken or read. As used by the American Indians and other so-called primitive groups, such as the Polynesians, poetry is still a servant of music and ceremony rather than a free-standing utterance. Perhaps this was also its former state in those classic lands where lyrics no longer need the lyre and where ballads are seldom actually sung to dancing feet. Owing to the lack of stringed instruments in ancient America and the slight development of wind instruments the drum exerted an outstanding influence on song, with some help from the steady pulsations of canoe paddling, corn grinding and similar exercises.

Among the Eskimo is found the Arctic tambourine and throughout the New World drums of one kind or another are in use. In ancient Mexico the two-lipped-log drum had a double pitch and was capable of producing a wide variety of sound patterns through manipulation of the double tones in light and heavy strokes and changing tempo. We must imagine that melodic measures coincided with these drum beats and furnished a still more intricate layout into which it was the poet's job to fit intelligible words. . . .

Modern examples of the ways in which words are forced into inflexible moulds of music have been studied in phonographic records of songs from the Eskimo, the Ojibwa and other tribes. Often the distortion is so great that a song has meaning only for the composer. The expression may be obscure enough in itself with far-fetched figures of speech and various poetic licenses. On top of this the warping of the words to the rhythmic pattern sometimes calls for drastic syncopations and re-duplications, not to mention the interpolation of meaningless syllables. Poetry schooled under such rigid restraints, and finally overcoming them, inevitably becomes differentiated from prose. There is a survival of the fittest expressions until a standard of poetic phrasing becomes fixed. . . .

It would help if we could really measure the life of a song. We only know that the rich repertory of the Aztecs and the Incas has been finished for centuries and that long life in an unmodified state cannot be proven for European ballads. Yet there is a common belief that the songs and ceremonies of lowly cultured peoples are maintained from ancient times. "The Amazonian," says Thomas Whiffen, "treasures the songs of his fathers and will master strange rhythms and words that for him no longer have meaning; he only knows they are correct lines, the phrases he ought to sing at such functions, because they have always been sung." This assumption of longevity for traditional songs is, I believe, nothing more than a romantic exit for ignorance. Rather, it seems that generations of songs and ceremony succeeded each other like generations of human beings, albeit with a longer natural life, and that survival of traits, or at best survival of broken fragments, is all that should be expected across a span of several centuries. A constant process of leavening the present with the past is sufficient to explain all certain facts.—From "Songs of the Tewa," translated by HERBERT JOSEPH SPINDEN. (Published under the auspices of The Exposition of Indian Tribal Arts, Inc., New York.)

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U. S. Players Dominate The Round of Four

Laird Watt Only Canadian Left in Dominion Indoor Tennis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Jan. 19—The Canadian covered court tennis championships were reduced to the semifinalists in both the singles and doubles on Thursday and it looks like another successful invasion by players from the United States.

George M. Lott Jr., of Chicago played two matches, winning both in straight sets and losing only six games in the two matches. Laird Watt of this city is the only surviving Canadian in the singles and his victory over William Aydelotte of New York in three sets, two of which went to deuce, was in the nature of a surprise. Francis X. Shields of New York was extended in the second set by M. P. Margesson of Toronto while J. Gilbert Hall won from Marcel Rainville in straight sets, 6—3, 6—4. Last year Rainville forced Hall to four sets, but on Thursday the winner was in command at all times.

Canadian Indoor Tennis Championships
Singles—Second Round

George M. Lott Jr., Chicago, defeated Jack Reitman, Montreal, 6—3, 6—2.

Third Round

Laird Watt, Montreal, defeated William Aydelotte, New York, 5—7, 6—2, 7—5.

George M. Lott Jr., Chicago, defeated Charles W. Leslie, Montreal, 6—0, 6—1.

Francis X. Shields, New York, defeated M. P. Margesson, Toronto, 6—1, 7—5.

J. Gilbert Hall, New York, defeated Marcel Rainville, Montreal, 6—3, 6—4.

Doubles—Second Round

William Aydelotte, New York, and R. Murray, Montreal, defeated M. P. Margesson and R. Wilson, Toronto, 4—6, 6—2, 6—4.

J. Gilbert Hall, New York, and Marcel Rainville, Montreal, defeated C. H. Peters and Eric Walker, Montreal, 7—5, 6—3.

Francis X. Shields, New York, and R. N. Watt, Montreal, defeated Roland Longtin, Montreal, and Frank Rericha, New York, 7—5, 6—3.

George M. Lott Jr., Chicago, and H. P. Emard, Montreal, defeated Jack Reitman and Leslie Clegg, Montreal, 6—2, 6—4.

Beccali May Not Run in U. S.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19 (AP)—A snowstorm in Milan, Italy, several days ago which interfered with the training of Lugi Beccali, Olympic 1500-meter champion and world record holder at the distance, today appeared to have made improbable a hoped-for invasion of American indoor tracks this winter by the Italian speedster. An invitation to run in four meets was extended to Beccali by the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States, but Daniel J. Ferris, secretary-treasurer of the Union, said that if Beccali was not able to appear for his first scheduled appearance Feb. 3, the invitation would have to be withdrawn, regretfully. Becalli had planned to sail Jan. 10 but along came the snowstorm and he asked for an extension of the date of his first appearance. A cable from Milan today indicated that if it was not granted he would not come at all, as he did not want to "appear in America untrained."

By-Plays—By George M. R. Holmes

Sporting Editor

After the Wolfe-Noel Cup

ANOTHER team of United States athletes starts out this week-end on an invasion of England, and the result of their quest will be watched with great interest, especially as the game which they are to compete in is a coming one. The sport is squash racquets, and, although it is only in comparatively recent times that any large number of Americans have engaged in it, the past few years have found it growing with leaps and bounds.

This time it is a team of women athletes that is crossing the Atlantic. It is the second year that teams of women representing the United States and Great Britain have met in this international series. When the British visited the United States last winter, they just about cleaned up the test, as they won by a score of 4 to 1, Mrs. H. Stuart Green of New York, better known as a strong lawn-tennis player, being the only American to take a match. She is on this year's team, and the invaders are hopeful that she will not be the only one to win for them this year.

While still in its infancy, it is quite certain that this international series will prosper as the years go on. This year, for the first time, the two teams will be competing for the Wolfe-Noel Cup and it will not be long before this trophy will be enjoying the same international sports popularity as is enjoyed by the Wightman Cup for women's lawn tennis and the Curtis Cup for women's golf. Reports from England state that the visiting players will be given a fine reception by British squash racquets enthusiasts, with Mrs. G. Bryans Wolfe, captain of the 1933 British team, taking a leading part. Great Britain will be a prime favorite to capture the first leg on the trophy; but as the years go by, the competition will undoubtedly become closer, with the wearers of the American shield getting their share of victories.

Just About Long Enough

University of Nebraska not only won the Big Six Conference football championship last fall; but it had three players and a coach who must have come pretty close to making a record which promises to stand for a number of years, if not for all time. George H. Sauer, Bernard E. Masterson and Hubert C. Boswell are the players involved in the case and Harold Brown is the coach. Eight years ago the three players started playing together on their high school eleven and they made the team each succeeding year. After graduating they entered Nebraska together and all three made the freshman eleven, and the next three years found them playing together in the varsity backfield. During their school and freshman years they were coached by Harold Brown, and the past three years found him still coaching them, as he was made backfield coach of the varsity the year they moved into the sophomore class. Perhaps these three backs won't be missed when the candidates for the Cornhuskers' eleven report next fall, especially as Sauer was generally regarded as all-America fullback!

Minnesota Six Opens By Beating Michigan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 19—The University of Minnesota hockey team opened the defense of its Western Conference championship here last night by defeating the University of Michigan, 5 to 2. Trailing, 2 to 1, at the end of the opening period, the Gophers came from behind to win with two tallies in each of the remaining sessions.

The veteran forward, Russell Johnson '35, scored in each period to set the pace for his team. The teams will meet again tonight. The summary:

Minnesota		Michigan
Gray, Johnson, lw	rw	Sherf, McGachern
Munn, McGloane, c	c	Arts, Stewart
Russ, Zieske, rw	lw	G. David Courtis
Labatte, ld	rd	Chapman
Wagnild, rd	ld	L. David
Clausen, g	g	Jewell

Score—University of Minnesota 5, University of Michigan 2. Goals—Johnson 3, Russ, Gray for Minnesota; G. David, Arts for Michigan. Assists—Zieske, Munn for Minnesota; Sherf for Michigan. Referee—Frank Coheen, St. Paul. Time—Three 20m. periods.

May Name Eli Coach Next Week

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 19 (AP)—The cogs in the machinery of the Yale Athletic Association moved more swiftly last night as the appointment of a football head coach was imminent. In response to the controversy stirring among graduates and undergraduates alike as to who should coach Yale football, the date for a decision was advanced from about Feb. 1 to "the first of next week." The board of athletic control met Wednesday night in New Haven, and the advisory football committee was reported in session last night in New York. "No decision has been made on any part of the staff," the official spokesman for the athletic association said. "But they are speeding up—doing everything possible to expedite it."

Chicago Signs Schwartz

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Jan. 19 — Marchmont Schwartz, former star halfback at University of Notre Dame, has been appointed an assistant to Clark D. Shaughnessy, football coach at University of Chicago. Schwartz has been a backfield mentor at his old school for two seasons. He will begin work here in March. Schwartz was on Shaughnessy's freshman team at Loyola of New Orleans in 1927. He played at Notre Dame in 1929-30-31.

Shamrocks Win in Vienna

VIENNA, Jan. 19 (Canadian Press)—The touring Ottawa Shamrocks last night defeated an all-Austria hockey team, 10 to 0, in a one-sided encounter. The visitors scored two goals in the first period and four in each of the other two.

Cubs Keep Up Record By 1-1 Tie With Quebec

Canadian-American Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Boston	10	4	6	56	37	24
Quebec	8	5	9	47	45	21
Providence	7	5	6	34	38	19
Philadelphia	7	4	8	40	46	18
New Haven	7	2	10	31	40	16

Result Jan. 18

Boston 1, Quebec 1, overtime.

Bruin Cubs had more than a little difficulty maintaining their record of being undefeated on home ice at the Garden last night. Quebec Beavers proved a ready and rugged foe who stood off the locals until the third period when the tying goal materialized. The final score was 1 to 1, and no change took place in the Canadian-American Hockey League standing.

Quebec went out in front in the second session when McCabe scored unassisted at 12m. 38s. The Cub goal was scored with both teams a man short, Davie drawing both Ayres and Wilcox to one side and passing to Frank Jerwa for a clear shot, giving Norman Smith no chance. The goalies were easily the standout players. The summary:

Boston		Quebec
Heximer, Harnott, Halliday, lw	rw	McIntyre, Toupin, Phillips
P. Jerwa, Smillie, Weir, c	c	Lowrey, Wilson, Ward, Quenneville
Filmore, Buckles, Cunningham, rw	lw	McCabe, Quenneville, Wilson, Blake
J. Jerwa, Lane, ld	rd	Wilcox, Molyneaux
Lane, Davie, rd	ld	Ayres, Wilcox
Jackson, g	g	Smith

Score—Boston 1, Quebec 1. Goals—F. Jerwa for Boston; McCabe for Quebec. Assist—Davie for Boston. Officials—F. A. Synnott and W. J. Cleary. Time—Three 20m. periods.

The referee and linesman system in the Canadian-American Hockey League may be an economical move; but it is not successful. More minor infractions crop up in the Can.-Am. League than in the National, and the lone referee has little chance to catch it all. The linesman does nothing except face the puck and call offsides and in calling the offsides he is not even allowed to use his own judgment where the offside is only technical and non-advantageous.

The Associated Press carried a story that John Ross Roach would play his first minor league hockey game last night, but it is in error. He has not been on a minor league team roster before, but he did play one game for Springfield in the Can-Am League when Rangers loaned him in an emergency.

Now that the Shore-Bailey affair has subsided somewhat the play is beginning to roughen up again in hockey.

This Joe Reppo, now being considered by the Bruins as a defense prospect, may have played for Minneapolis Rangers in the Central Hockey League; but it must have been under another name or of very recent date. He was not with them through the early part of the season.

Out-of-town National League scores are announced over the Boston Garden amplifiers during home games of the Bruins or Cubs; but the Bruin scores in out-of-town games are not announced if the Boston team is trailing. No announcements were made at the Garden last night about the Bruin-Toronto game in Toronto.

Detroit and Montreal have played three tie games in four contests this season.

Gardiner of Chicago is leading the league in shutouts with seven. Aitkenhead and Chabot of Rangers and Canadiens are second with six each. Three of the four Chicago-Rangers games have been shutouts, with Aitkenhead getting two and Gardiner one.

Champions Take First Position In American Group

Beat Chicago, 5-0—Toronto Halts Bruins, 6-2, and Detroit Ties

National Hockey League
United States Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Rangers	12	6	8	51	41	30
Chicago	11	6	9	44	39	28
Detroit	12	4	9	51	56	28
Boston	10	3	14	54	67	23
Canadian Division						
Toronto	17	5	4	98	46	39
Canadiens	10	4	12	45	52	24
Montreal	8	7	11	48	67	23
Americans	7	6	13	55	75	20
Ottawa	7	5	14	62	65	19

Results Jan. 18

Toronto 6, Boston 2.
Montreal 1, Detroit 1, overtime.
Rangers 5, Chicago 0.

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 19—New York Rangers now lead the American group of the National Hockey League, as the result of a 5-to-0 victory over Chicago Black Hawks, in which Bun Cook and Boucher got three points each, while Lionel Conacher collected nine minutes in the penalty box for fighting.

N. Y. Rangers		Chicago
F. Cook, Murdoch, Keeling, lw	rw	March, Couture, Goldsworthy
Boucher, Ripley, Dutkowski, Murdoch, c	c	Romnes, Leswick, T. Cook, McFadyen
W. Cook, Dillon, Osmundson, Ripley, rw	lw	Thompson, Gottselig, Sheppard
Johnson, Brennan, F. Cook, ld	rd	Jenkins, Coulter
Seibert, Heller, W. Cook, rd	ld	Conacher, Abel
Aitkenhead, g	g	Gardiner

Score—Rangers 5, Chicago 0. Goals—Keeling, Dillon, Boucher, F. Cook, W. Cook for Rangers. Assists—F. Cook 2, Boucher 2, Dillon, W. Cook for Rangers. Referees—J. A. Cleghorn and J. A. Cameron. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Jan. 19 — In a game featured by vigorous checking and frequent penalties, Detroit Red Wings played to a 1-to-1 tie here last night with Montreal Maroons. A crowd of less than 7000 saw the National Hockey League teams in their rough display.

Detroit		Maroons
Lewis, Sorrell, Emms, lw	rw	Ward, Robinson, Brydson
Weiland, Pettinger, Starr, c	c	Smith, Blinco, Haynes
Aurie, Carson, Wiseman, rw	lw	Northcott, Trottier, Cain
Buswell, Young, Robertson, ld	rd	Wentworth, Evans
Graham, Goodfellow, rd	ld	Mackenzie, Frew, Smith
Cude, g	g	Kerr

Score—Detroit 1, Maroons 1. Goals—Sorrell for Detroit; Evans for Maroons. Assists—Wiseman, Pettinger for Detroit. Referees—W. J. Stewart and A. G. Smith. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10m. overtime.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Jan. 19—The Maple Leafs defeated the Boston Bruins for the third time in four games this season, the other engagement being a tie, when they defeated the Bruins, 6 to 2, here last night before more than 10,000 spectators. The win enabled the locals to lengthen their lead over the second-place Canadiens to 15 points, while the Bruins lost ground to their rivals in the American group.

Toronto		Boston
Cotton, Jackson, Kilrea, Boll, lw	rw	Oliver, Lamb, Patterson, Galbraith
Blair, Primeau, Thoms, c	c	Barry, Stewart, O'Neil
Sands, Conacher, Doraty, rw	lw	Siebert, Beattie, Gross
Levinsky, Horner, ld	rd	Clapper, Hitchman
Day, Clancy, rd	ld	Smith, McInenly
Hainsworth, g	g	Thompson

Score—Toronto 6, Boston 2. Goals—Horner 2, Jackson, Conacher, Doraty and Kilrea for Toronto; Clapper and Beattie for Boston. Assists—Sands, Jackson, Levinsky, Doraty, Conacher and Primeau for Toronto; Stewart 2 for Boston. Referees—G. N. Goodman, London, and G. J. Mallinson, Montreal. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Fencers Club Wins Junior Épée Title

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 19—The team of The Fencers Club of New York, including the former West Point star, Lieut. Thomas C. Sands, as well as Denholm D. M. McKie and Winslow Cornett, captured the United States junior épée team fencing championship yesterday evening on its home strips, after a close final battle with the team of the Saltus Fencing Club of the Y. M. C. A., Twenty-third Street branch, that was not settled until the final bout.

Eight teams were present, with New York University represented by two, as well as the graduate organization of the Hall of Fame institution, the University Fencers, also Columbia, Yale and New York A. C., in addition to the finalists. The Saltus trio were Marcel Bramerel, Charles Weir, and August Munchausen. McKie defeated Weir in the final bout, 3 to 2.

International Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Detroit	13	3	8	53	53	29
Syracuse	12	2	10	67	55	26
Cleveland	10	2	10	56	57	22
Buffalo	7	8	8	48	42	22
Windsor	10	1	13	42	51	21
London	8	4	11	40	48	20

Result Jan. 18

Detroit 3, London 3, overtime.

Tecumsehs Tie Olympics, 3-3

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Ont., Jan. 19—London Tecumsehs checked the prolonged winning streak of Detroit Olympics here last night by gaining a 3-to-3 tie with the International Hockey League leaders. Olympics had won six straight games before their meeting with Tecumsehs here. Cooper, Carrigan and Marker did the scoring for Detroit last night, while Gregg, Pettinger and Kendall scored for London. Olympics led, 2 to 1, going into the second period. London scored twice in this period, while Detroit got one goal. There was no scoring in the final period or the overtime.

College Basketball Results

Alma 40, Hope 32.
DePauw 20, Wabash 19.
Earlham 34, Dayton 12.
Eastern Tenn. T. 37, Appalachian 34.
Erskine 34, Presbyterian 27.
Louisville 29, Kentucky Wesleyan 23.
Marquette 26, Michigan State 24.
Middlebury 41, Arnold 23.
Missouri 26, Iowa State 25.
Morehead Teachers 49, Centre 27.
Omaha 38, Buena Vista 26.
Providence 30, Stroudsburg T. 23.
Texas Aggies 34, Texas 29.
Union College 48, Transylvania 32.
Wheaton 44, Armour Tech 40.
Wofford 25, Furman 22.

Vines Evens Score

CLEVELAND, Jan. 19 (AP)—Tilden Tours, Inc., cut its main event to three sets here last night as the Pasadena member of the corporation, H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., evened up the score with his 43-year-old opponent at three matches-all. The victory was run up by scores of 6—3, 3—6, 6—3. Big Bill Tilden, as he is privileged to do in his contracts, shaved the battle to three sets because he was cramped by absence of space around the sidelines. In the curtain-raiser Bruce P. Barnes and Vincent Richards played only two sets, Barnes winning the first, 6—2, and Richards the second, 6—3.

Sullivan Medal Holder

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Glenn V. Cunningham

Cunningham Will Compete in Seven Big Indoor Meets

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAWRENCE, Kan., Jan. 19—Glenn V. Cunningham '34 of Elkhart, great University of Kansas distance runner and winner of the James E. Sullivan Memorial award for 1933, is training here for seven important indoor track meets to be staged in the East and Middle West during the winter months. The Jayhawker ace, who won 29 of 32 races in 1933, and runs over any distance from 440 yards to two miles, was captain of the United States team which toured Europe last summer.

Cunningham's indoor campaign for 1934 will start Feb. 3, when he journeys to New York City to run in the Wanamaker Mile in the Millrose A. A. games. Next he will go to Boston, running Feb. 10 in the Hunter Mile on the Boston A. A. program. His third and fourth races will take him again to New York City, where on Feb. 17 he will compete in the Baxter Mile sponsored by the New York A. C. and on Feb. 24 he will run in the American indoor championships.

Returning to the university here to continue his studies after the last meet, he will not return to New York City until March 15 for the K. of C. track carnival. He will race in the feature Columbian Mile. The Butler Relays, March 24, will take him to Indianapolis, Ind., and his winter season closes March 31 at the Shrine meet in Buffalo, N. Y.

In 1933, Cunningham won the Wanamaker, Baxter and Columbian Miles, defeating Gene Venzke, University of Pennsylvania star, by a narrow margin in each event. Venzke is expected to participate in many of the above meets and renew his rivalry with the Kansas runner.

Cunningham's most dangerous competitors during the eastern indoor track season, however, will be William R. Bonthron, Princeton University flash, and Lugui Becalli of Italy, who won the 1500-meter event in the 1932 Olympic Games. Cunningham finished fourth in that distance in the international meet. Cunningham recently was elected captain of the University of Kansas track team for 1934.

Kiphuth to Visit England

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 19 (AP)—Robert J. H. Kiphuth, swimming coach at Yale University, will leave for England in June, then dash across the continent, catch a boat for Japan, and upon arriving there, condition a group of outstanding American swimmers for a three-day international meet. The announcement from Yale today said that Kiphuth was making the trip at the invitation of the Amateur Swimming Association of England and the Japanese Swimming Federation. The A. A. U. foreign relations committee has sanctioned the trip to Japan and the British organization has just about completed arrangements for Kiphuth's flying trip through the island. The Japanese federation asked Kiphuth to assemble a small team of premier American swimmers of the other nations of the world. Kiphuth's record at Yale dates back to 1917, when he took charge of the Blue swimmers and he has lost but two meets since, both of them to Princeton in 1924. He has coached the United States Olympic swimming teams several times, and many of the great swimmers of the world have asked him for advice.

De Oro Victor In Close Play By 50 to 49

Defeats Lookabaugh in 74 Innings to Lead With Four Straight

United States Three-Cushion Billiard Standing

Player and home	W	L	HR	BG
Alfredo De Oro, New York	4	0	6	52
Kinrey Matsuyama, N. Y.	4	1	6	51
Leonard Kenney, Chicago	3	1	11	59
Arthur Woods, New York	3	2	7	57
Charles McCourt, Cleveland	3	2	8	65
Marc Catton, Oakland, Calif	2	3	8	63
Earle Lookabaugh, Chicago	0	5	6	..
Robert B. Harper, Denver	0	5	7	..

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 19—Alfredo De Oro of New York, who had won both pocket billiard and three-cushion billiard titles long before many of the seven other players in the present United States three-cushion tourney ever thought of taking up the cue, still leads the standing with four straight victories by virtue of his forcing out Earle Lookabaugh of Chicago, by the close score of 50 to 49 in 74 innings.

De Oro's victory bids well to assure him of qualifying for the world tournament, which opens in New York on Feb. 5 when a field of 12 players will open a 66-game schedule which will require 17 days to complete, including Sundays.

In the first afternoon game Charles McCourt of Cleveland edged his way near the top when he outplayed Robert B. Harper of Denver, 50 to 41 in 65 innings. Both of these players are sectional winners, McCourt from the North and Harper from the South.

The De Oro-Lookabaugh game stood tied on four different occasions, De Oro leading three different times during the 74 innings, while Lookabaugh had the advantage twice.

Last night's game between Kinrey Matsuyama of New York and Arthur Woods, also of New York, resulted in a victory for the former which placed him in second place, breaking up the three-way tie which had existed between himself, Leonard Kenney of Chicago and Woods. The final score was 50 to 45 in favor of Matsuyama and was completed in the shortest number of innings thus far needed for one game—51. Woods had a high run of 7, while his opponent had two runs of 6, one unfinished. The summary:

Charles McCourt—0 0 1 1 1 2 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 1 0 1 s 0 2 2 1 0 1 0 0 3 0 2 2 s 0 3 0 0 1 0 4 s 0 1 1 2 0 4 0 0 0 0 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2—50. High run—4. Innings—65.

Robert B. Harper—1 1 2 0 2 5 0 1 0 1 1 s 1 s 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 2 0 1 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 3 1 0 0 0 1 s 0 0 4 0 0 0 1 0 1 1 s 0 3 0 1 0 0—41. High run—5. Innings—65.

Alfredo De Oro—0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 2 0 1 0 2 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 5 2 0 1 0 0 3 s 0 2 s 0 0 0 0 1 2 1 1 0 4 0 1 2 s 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 2 0 0 0 0 0 2 2 1 2 0 0 0 1—50. High Run—5. Innings—74.

Earle Lookabaugh—0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 3 0 0 2 1 0 3 0 0 1 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 1 0 s 0 0 0 s 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 5 0 0 1 1 2 1 0 0 1 0 1 2 0 4 0 0 2 0 0 1 0 1 0 3 2—49. High run—5. Innings—73.

Kinrey Matsuyama—3 0 s 0 0 5 0 2 2 0 3 2 0 2 0 1 0 2 0 0 0 0 1 1 4 0 0 2 0 s 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 s 1 1 1 0 1 s 0 2 s 0 0 6 6—50. High run—6. Innings—51.

Arthur Woods—2 2 0 3 2 1 1 0 0 1 1 4 0 0 1 0 0 4 0 0 1 0 7 0 0 1 0 3 0 0 0 3 0 0 0 0 0 1 s 0 0 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 0 1—45. High run—7. Innings—51.

s—Safety.

Swasey Defeats Champion

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., Jan. 19 (AP)—A new champion will rule over shuffleboard in 1934. Dwight K. Hubbard of Janesville, Wis., who won the national singles championship in the summer tournament at Traverse City, Mich., last year, fell by the wayside in the quarterfinal of the national midwinter tourney at the St. Petersburg Shuffleboard Club yesterday, losing to John Swasey of Cleveland. Swasey eliminated Hubbard in two straight games by scores of 81—25 and 80—56. Entering the semifinal with Swasey were Ray Collins of Portland, Maine; J. A. Morris of Washington, D. C., and Harold Martin of Clearwater, Fla. Collins defeated Fred Buchanan of Old Orchard, Maine, 82—76, 78—65; Norris won from B. A. Smith of Orlando, Fla., 35—79, 80—70, 78—52, and Martin advanced by defeating Ted Matthews of Greenfield, Mass., 82—66, 76—43.

Pennsylvania Rowing

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 19 (AP)—Pennsylvania's rowing squad—almost 200 strong—has voiced its preference to forgo the intercollegiate regatta at Poughkeepsie this year, if the necessity arose, rather than drop some of the scheduled races of its regular season. In an unofficial vote, requested by Coach Russell (Rusty) Callow, the squad decided that in order to maintain all of its crews in every race of the scheduled season, it would be willing not to compete at Poughkeepsie. By their action, the oarsmen upheld the "sports-for-all" spirit of the Gates plan, Pennsylvania's athletic policy for intercollegiate activities. Final decision, however, cannot be reached until after the Intercollegiate Rowing Association meeting in New York on Jan. 24, when it is expected action on whether to hold the Poughkeepsie event will be taken.

College Swimming Results

Carleton 58, St. Olaf 17.
Chicago 43, Loyola 41.
Columbia 43, New York University 28.
Northwestern 53, Wisconsin 30.

America's Cup Boat To Be Named Rainbow

Special from Monitor Bureau

New York, Jan. 19

THE new America's Cup yacht being built for defense of the historic trophy against T. O. M. Sopwith's English challenger, Endeavour, will be named Rainbow, according to Harold S. Vanderbilt, who is to be her skipper. Vanderbilt suggested the name to the syndicate formed to build the racer.

Several other names were considered, including Goldenrod and Eagle, both of which were considered four years ago for the Enterprise.

H. C. Clark, Boston, In Quarterfinal Canadian Racquets

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Jan. 19—The struggle for the Canadian racquets championship became an almost entirely United States affair on Thursday as seven of the eight players who reached the quarterfinal in the singles are from across the border, the sole exception being J. F. Grant of this city, and on Friday he meets Clarence C. Pell of New York, present United States champion and former Canadian title holder, who is expected to win without much trouble to make the semifinal an all United States affair. Thursday's play saw the elimination of the defending champion, Sir John Child, who was defeated by W. K. Laughlin of New York, 3 games to 1. One of the best matches of the day was that between F. A. Gummey of Philadelphia and J. W. Brooks of New York, which necessitated five games before the former won.

Five matches were played in the doubles, three pairs advancing to the quarterfinal through byes. The defending champions, Sir John Child and George Huband, remain in the running along with another Montreal pair, G. H. Turpin and H. C. Macdougall, but the other six are from the United States.

Canadian Racquets Championship Singles
Second Round

Dr. L. F. Bishop, New York, defeated C. E. Pacaud, Montreal, 15—8, 15—4, 15—7.

W. K. Laughlin, New York, defeated Sir John Childs, Ottawa, 15—11, 15—6, 10—15, 18—15.

L. R. Leonard, New York, defeated L. P. Beaubien, Montreal, 15—7, 15—6, 15—8.

F. A. Gummey, Philadelphia, defeated J. W. Brooks, New York, 15—9, 4—15, 13—15, 15—6, 15—13.

H. C. Clark, Boston, defeated M. L. Newhall, Chicago, 15—12, 8—15, 15—7, 11—15, 15—6.

R. G. Sheldon, New York, defeated R. Ehret, Philadelphia, 15—2, 15—6, 15—8.

C. C. Pell, New York, defeated John A. Rolland, Montreal, 15—11, 13—6, 15—9.

J. F. Grant, Montreal, defeated G. A. Henderson, Boston, 15—6, 15—7, 14—17, 15—11.

Doubles

Sir John Child, Ottawa, and George Huband, Montreal, defeated H. C. Clark and Gerald Henderson, Boston, 15—12, 18—4, 15—4.

G. H. Turpin and H. C. MacDougall defeated C. J. Dexter and R. Ehret, Philadelphia, 17—14, 15—5, 18—13.

R. G. Sheldon and J. R. Leonard, New York, defeated J. F. Grant and C. E. Pacaud, Montreal, 15—3, 15—2, 15—11.

C. C. Pell and J. W. Brooks, New York, defeated A. S. Cassils and A. R. Chipman, Montreal, 15—10, 15—3, 15—11.

Frank A. Gummey, Philadelphia, and L. P. Beaubien, Montreal, defeated A. J. Hills and C. G. Benson, Montreal, 15—12, 15—4, 15—6.

Kern Succeeds Gustafson

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 19 (AP)—The assistant coaching job at University of Pittsburgh, vacated by Andy Gustafson, goes to Bill Kern, line coach for the last three years. Gustafson, who had been first assistant football coach at Pitt since 1930, was named Wednesday as backfield coach at Dartmouth. Kern's promotion by Coach Jock Sutherland was approved formally by the athletic council's executive committee.

College Hockey Results

Bowdoin 4, Colby 2.
Brown 3, Boston College 2.
Dartmouth 7, Concord H. C. 1.
Minnesota 8, Michigan 2.

Italian Deputies Vote Their Doom Hailing Il Duce

Then Mussolini Speaks Appreciation From Mass of Roses

ROME, Jan. 18 (AP)—The Chamber of Deputies, amidst a noisy tribute to Premier Benito Mussolini, approved the corporative law today depriving itself of legislative powers in a wide field of economic subjects.

The approval was regarded as the first step toward bringing about the eventual dissolution of the Chamber.

Premier Mussolini, himself, was present, wearing the emblematic black shirt of Fascism. All the Deputies also wore black shirts.

When the law was passed Il Duce spoke 24 words from a table covered with a huge mass of roses.

"You have faithfully served the cause of the Fascist Revolution for which we all are ready to fight with every arm in our possession," he said.

The legislators responded by singing the Fascist anthem "Giovinezza."

The vote was a striking example of Fascist discipline, for the 400 black-shirted deputies' ears still were smarting from the Premier's statement several weeks ago that the Chamber had never pleased him. Cries of "Viva Il Duce!" filled the hall as all the Deputies stood with their right arms raised in the Roman salute.

The Chamber's approval was a final formality necessary for the application of the law, which was launched at a meeting of the Grand Council of Fascism Dec. 9. Organization of the new system is to start this month.

Many of the lawmaking powers of the Chamber now pass into the hands of the Council of Corporations. The council's power is to grow until the Chamber will have no further reason to exist, as Premier Mussolini puts it.

American-Russo Alliance Intimated by Herriot

PARIS, Jan. 18 (AP)—Former Premier Edouard Herriot told the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Chamber of Deputies yesterday that in the event of a second Russo-Japanese war the United States would support Soviet Russia. The victory, he said, would be won by the power "able to hold out longest."

Some members of the committee thought that National Socialist Germany would aid Japan in such a war.

Little Thanks Leominster

LEOMINSTER, Mass., Jan. 19 (AP)—Leominster turned out 500 strong last night to honor Coach Lou Little of Columbia University football squad on his first trip to his native city after his brilliant win over Stanford in the Rose Bowl game at Pasadena, Calif., New Years Day. Surrounded by his immediate relatives, city officials and men prominent in the coaching world Little heard words of praise for his accomplishments in the realm of football and particularly on the victory of his team over Stanford. Coach Little was presented gifts by the audience and in a brief address paid tribute to members of his squad, thanked his many friends and admirers in this city for their welcome Wednesday night when he arrived here and the testimonial last night.

Mrs. Wadsworth Wins

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PINEHURST, N. C., Jan. 19—Mrs. Sarah Fownes Wadsworth of Pittsburgh scored a net 80 in the Silver Foils golf tournament here yesterday to win the Class A trophy. Katherine Coe of New York won Class B honors with 101-24-77.

Bruins Try Out Defenseman

According to an announcement from the Boston Bruins, a new defenseman named Joe Reppo is to be given a tryout. He is supposed to weigh more than 200 pounds and comes from the Midwest. He has not been signed.

Sporting Around the Hub

ALL four members of the Intercollegiate Quadrangular Hockey League, made up of Harvard, Princeton, Yale and Dartmouth varsity teams, will play league contests tomorrow. Yale and Dartmouth are scheduled at Hanover, and Princeton and Harvard at the Boston Garden. One league game already has been played, Princeton defeating Harvard, 3 to 0, a week ago on the Baker Memorial Rink at Princeton. This is the first year of the Quadrangular League, and the teams are competing for the Hobey Baker Cup, a trophy given in honor of the great Princeton athlete who, as an undergraduate, was considered to be the outstanding hockey player of his time.

A rousing welcome awaits Art Lane, Princeton's right wing and captain of the undefeated Tiger football team last fall, when he steps on Boston Garden ice tomorrow evening to make ready for the second game of the Harvard series. A host of his Arlington friends and admirers were present at a dinner given in his honor last night at the Hotel Commander in Cambridge.

Dean Woolsey, the former University of Illinois star who came home ahead of Charlie "Chuck" Hornbostel, conqueror of Glenn Cunningham, in the recent Big Ten Conference meet, is working out daily at Harvard for the coming meet at the Garden on Jan. 27. At the present time Woolsey is a graduate student at Harvard and the night of Jan. 27 he will wear the colors of the Boston Athletic Association.

Judge Fuchs, president of the Braves, left for New York yesterday on business, but before leaving he made it known that his player contracts are ready to go and will probably be put in the mail today. The Judge says he doesn't expect any difficulty with his athletes in the matter of signing. In the past he has always been very fair and generous with his players, each man usually receiving what he was worth or a little more.

Newton fans will be interested to know that the scoring power of Bowdoin's varsity hockey team this season is none other than Walter "Doc" Billings, the former Newton High athlete, who is making quite a name for himself at the Maine institution. Billings was the bulwark of the Newton defense for three years, but at Bowdoin he has been playing right wing, where his scoring ability is utilized. He scored three goals against Colby last night in Brunswick.

Reports from Palm Beach state that George Wright of Boston emerged a winner yesterday in the first round of match play in the old guards' golf tournament being held over the Everglades Club course at Palm Beach, eliminating John Shepard Jr. also of Boston, 2 up and 1 to play. Shepard is at present Mayor of Palm Beach. Wright is approaching his 87th birthday, while Shepard is over 70.

Wesley Fesler has again revamped the starting lineup of his Harvard varsity basketball team. After the defeat by M. I. T. Wednesday evening, the Crimson coach has decided to put Captain Ferriter back at guard to pair with Dick Fletcher. Morse, whose varsity experience is limited to one game, will replace Ferriter at forward. Jean Merry remains at the other forward position, while Boys, the team's leading scorer, has the center post his own way. Harvard meets Clark University at the Indoor Athletic Building tonight at 7 o'clock. The Clark team is coached by Clarence Amiott, former successful coach at Fitchburg High School.

Weston climbed to the top of the Class A division of the Women's Interclub Badminton League yesterday by defeating Brookline, 4 to 0. Mrs. Kenneth Parsons, Mrs. H. B. Willis and Louise Robbins were largely responsible for the triumph, each winning twice in combination with different partners.

Amusements

NEW YORK, N. Y.

THE THEATRE GUILD presents
EUGENE O'NEILL'S Comedy
AH, WILDERNESS!
with GEORGE M. COHAN
GUILD THEA., 52 St. W. of B'y. Eves. 8:20. Matinees THUR. and SAT. 2:20.

MAXWELL ANDERSON'S new play
MARY of SCOTLAND
with HELEN HAYES, PHILIP MERIVALE, HELEN MENKEN
ALVIN THEA., 52d St., West of Broadway Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Thurs. and Sat. 2:20.

Eugene O'Neill's New Play
Days Without End
HENRY MILLER'S Th., 43 St., E. of B'way Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Thurs. and Sat. 2:40.

"Audience laughed practically from beginning to end of show."
Burns Mantle, Daily News.
EDDIE DOWLING'S COMEDY HIT
Big Hearted Herbert
with J. C. NUGENT, Elisabeth RISDON
BILTMORE, W. 47 St. Mats. Wed. and Sat.

BOSTON

SHUBERT—Tonight 8:30
New Laughing Musical Hit
"ALL THE KING'S HORSES"
with GUY ROBERTSON, ANDREW TOMBES, NANCY McCORD, BETTY STARBUCK
Eves. 50c to $2.50—Wed. Mats. 50c to $1.50
Sat. Mats. 50c to $2 Plus Tax
SEATS NOW FOR NEXT WEEK

Amusements

BOSTON

THE WORLD'S GREATEST STAR—ONLY NEW ENGLAND APPEARANCE

Restaurants

NEW YORK, N. Y.

Canterbury Lunch
Pure Food—tastily prepared by American housewives and sold at reasonable prices.
80 Nassau Street
11 A. M.-2:30 P. M.

CONCORD, N. H.

CINDERELLA
An Eating Place of Quality
Cooked Food, Pastry, Ice Cream
Lunches Put Up to Take Out
CONCORD, N. H. Opp. State House

MALDEN, MASS.

We are now serving a tempting Sunday Dinner
that will appeal to the most discriminating and at a most reasonable price.
Also Appetizing Daily Menus
A. Russo & Son
424 MAIN STREET MALDEN, MASS.

Hotels—Resorts

Florida

Alhambra Hotel
MIAMI, FLA.
SAYWARD GALBRAITH, Manager
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Aircraft Engineer Foresees Changes

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Smaller airplane engines capable of running for long spells at maximum revolutions were predicted as a likely aircraft engineering development of the future by Mr. A. H. R. Fedden, a leading aircraft engineer, recently, in a lecture before the members of the Royal Aeronautical Society here.

Short of some entirely revolutionary discovery, Mr. Fedden said, he thought that the bulk of aircraft engines, both civil and military, would remain electric-ignition petrol engines of the 4-cycle type.

As had happened with motorcars, he continued, much smaller engines would put up improved performance. All aircraft would use some sort of blower to restore normal power at high altitudes. Crankshaft speed would have to be increased to meet the demand of output from a smaller volume.

Mr. Fedden also anticipated that for some types of aircraft a variable pitch propeller would be standardized. Also that the testing of aircraft engines would be more severe, so that civil type tests would be run continuously at maximum revolutions. Eventually, he said, the necessity would arise for a much larger aircraft power unit, and that when this matured it might be of the compression-ignition type.

New Zealand to Get Carnegie Research Grant

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUCKLAND, N. Z. — The Carnegie Corporation of New York has made an annual grant of £3500 for five years for educational research in New Zealand, and has invited a number of prominent educationists, including three University professors, to constitute the first research council.

The Carnegie Corporation has already assisted New Zealand education in several directions, including home science work in Otago and Canterbury, and help for University libraries.

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See Also....
Tuesday's Hotel, Resort and Travel Pages.

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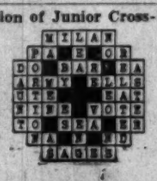

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$2.50 UP SINGLE — $4.00 UP DOUBLE
LARGE SAMPLE ROOMS — *Air Cooled Coffee Shop and Ballrooms*

PEOPLE WHO TRAVEL READ THE MONITOR

Financial: Market Quotations

Heavier Trading In Stocks Brings Good Price Rally

Leading Issues Establish Sharp Gains in Strong, Active Market

NEW YORK, Jan. 19 (AP)—Financial markets displayed climbing tendencies today as the dollar lost most of its yesterday's advance in foreign exchange dealings.

A steady demand for equities carried prices 1 to more than 2 points higher. Trading expanded on the advance and embraced virtually all groups.

Low-priced shares were a feature of the buying. The late tone was firm with quotations ruling around their high points. Delaware & Hudson got up 6 points.

U. S. Steel, American Telephone, Santa Fe and Case advanced around 2 or more each.

Federal Reserve's Report

Wall Street was impressed with the Federal Reserve Board's January bulletin on economic conditions which found general stability of business activity, an increase in the aggregate volume of employment, a considerable increase in the income of wage earners and substantial gains in net profits of large corporations during the second and third quarters of the last year.

"The outlook for business activity over the coming several months," an investment survey reported, "has been materially improved by the rather momentous events since the turn of the year. Government spending at a rapid pace is one of the most potent forces making for this better outlook."

Bends Still Higher

Bonds of secondary rating continued to attract a broad buying interest today. With low-priced rails shaping the trend, prices rose sharply over a considerable part of the list. Prime corporate issues were firm. U. S. Governments were down slightly in the Treasury group.

Willingness of traders to pay rising prices for many of the semi-speculative classifications was associated with the quietly strong tone of equities and more favorable sentiment respecting the business outlook.

On a good volume of trading such issues as Chicago & North Western 4¾s, Milwaukee 5s, Great Northern 4½s, and Denver & Rio Grande 4s pushed up from 1 to more than 2 points. Improvement in the Denver issues reversed a downward trend over the last several days to the accompaniment of rumors questioning the company's attitude on the interest payment due Feb. 1 on the Denver & Rio Grande Western 5s of 1955.

Also participating in the rise were several utilities and industrials of secondary rank. American & Foreign Power 5s climbed nearly 2 points, while Chile Copper 5s rose half as much. Higher price issues like Gulf States Steel 5½s, Kansas Gas & Electric 4½s, Consolidated Gas 5½s, and Santa Fe 4½s added from fractions to 2 points. International Telephone and Postal Telegraph issues were uniformly strong.

In the federal division, Treasury loans were unchanged to 4-32 of a point lower. Libertys ranged slightly higher.

The foreign list was irregular. German issues were heavy with most other active categories a shade higher.

Markets at a Glance

By the Associated Press

New York

Stocks: Strong; advance broadens.
Bonds: Strong; secondary issues lead rise.
Curb: Strong; oils join rally.
Foreign exchanges: firm; sterling strong.
Cotton: Firm; trade and commission house buying; firm stock and grain markets.
Sugar: Steady; steadier spot market.

Chicago

Wheat: Higher; drought complaints increased.
Corn: Firm; sympathy with wheat.
Cattle: Fully steady, top steers $7.25.
Hogs: 5-10 lower, top $3.60.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1933 High	1933 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last Jan. 19	Last Jan. 18
13¾	3		Adams Express	11500	10⅛	9½	10	9¾
21⅝	8	1	Adams Millis	2100	19⅝	18¾	19⅝	29¼
12½	5⅛		Addressograph	400	8½	8¼	8¼	
9⅝	1¾		Advance Rumely	400	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6¼
112	47½	3†	Air Reduction	600	103¼	102	102	102
4	½		Airways Elec App	300	2½	2	2½	
23	11⅛	.60	Alaska-Juneau	9500	22¾	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛
8⅛	⅞		Alleghany-Corp	2300	4⅞	4¼	4⅝	4⅛
21⅞	1		Allegh pf ww xxx	500	10⅞	9	10⅞	9¾
21	1⅛		Allegh pf ww XL	200	10	9⅞	10	
26	5		Alleghany Steel	100	20	19¾	19¾	
152	70¾	.65	Allied Chem	1900	152⅝	151	152½	150½
26⅝	8		Allis Chalmers	3100	20¾	19⅛	20⅝	19⅞
24	8¾		Alpha Port Cem	800	16	15	16	14⅞
40	5		Amal Leather pf	100	27½	27½	27½	
47⅝	18½	2	Amerada	2100	46¾	45¼	46¾	45
35	7¼		Am Ag Ch Del	6400	33⅝	32¾	33	32½
28½	8		Am Bank Note	1800	18½	18⅛	18½	17½
16¾	1		Am Beet Sugar	4200	10⅝	9⅞	10	10
64	23¾		Am Beet Sug pf	30	61	60	60½	60
42½	9½	.60	Am Brake S&F	700	34¾	34¼	34¾	34¼
106	60	7	Am Brake S&F pf	20	99	98	99	98
106½	49½	4	Am Can	4100	101	99¼	100	99
39¾	6⅛		Am Car & Fdry	5400	29½	28½	29	28
59¾	15		Am Car & F pf	1100	48	46	48	46
14	1⅝		Am Chain	400	7½	7	7½	7½
51¼	34	2†	Am Chicle	200	47½	47½	47½	48½
89½	13		Am Com Alcohol	4600	60	56¾	58⅞	57¼
6	1		Am Encaustic T	500	3½	2⅞	3½	3½
13	3⅞		Am European	100	8	8	8	8⅛
19⅝	3⅞		Am For Pow	4500	10	9	9⅞	8¾
44⅞	7¼		Am & For Pow pf	200	21¾	20	21⅜	19
35⅜	6⅛		Am & For Pow 6	400	15	15	16	14½
27¼	4⅝		Am & For Pw 2pf	800	19½	19	19	12
21½	4⅛	1	Am Hawaiian	400	9⅛	9	9⅛	9
16	2½		Am Hide & L	500	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	38
57½	13½		Am Hide & L pf	1100	8¾	7⅝	8½	7⅝
17½	3¾		Am Ice	500	37½	37½	37½	37½
57⅞	25	6	Am Ice pf	100	42½	40	42½	40
15⅛	4¼		Am International	6300	9¼	8½	9⅛	8⅜
3½	¼		Am La France	600	1¼	1	1¼	1¼
12	1¼		Am La Pr pf	40	5	4	5	4
39⅛	5¾		Am Locomotive	900	33	31½	32¾	31½
63	17¼		Am Loco pf	600	60½	59	60½	59
23⅝	3½		Am Metal	5600	20⅝	19⅛	20⅛	20
30½	17	1½	Am News	50	23¾	23¾	23¾	
41⅛	9⅞	1½	Am Power & Lt	5200	8¾	8	8⅝	7⅞
35	9¼		Am P&L 6% pf	900	22	21½	22	20
19	4¾		Am P&L 5½ pf	600	19¼	18½	19¼	16¼
31⅞	5¾		Am Radiator	17400	16¼	15⅝	16	15⅝
47¾	20⅛	3	Am Rolling Mill	4400	22	21¼	21⅞	20⅞
7⅛	⅞		Am Safety Razor	100	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	37½
4½	⅞		Am Seating	500	4⅝	4½	4⅝	4½
36¾	11½	2	Am Ship & Com	500	1¾	1½	1¾	1⅝
53½	10¾		Am Shipbuilding	100	24½	24½	24½	23½
99½	31		Am Smelt & Ref	18600	45	44⅛	44¼	44½
73	20½		Am Smelt & R pf	400	102	102	102	67½
27	4⅝		Am Sm&R 6% pf	100	75	75	75	75
85	37⅝	2	Am Steel Fdries	4100	24¾	23½	24⅝	23⅝
47⅞	30	2†	Am Steel P pf	70	76	76	76	75
74	21½		Am Stores	100	40	40	40	40½
134¾	86½	9	Am Sugar Ref	900	54½	53	54½	52¾
25	2⅛		Am Tel & Tel	5800	119	117	119	117
37⅞	7		Am Type Fndrs	2400	10⅝	9½	10	9
43¼	10⅞	1	Am Type P pf	500	20	18	19½	18¾
17	3½		Am Wat W & E	6100	22⅝	21⅜	22¼	21⅛
67½	22⅝		Am Woolen	1100	13½	13⅛	13½	13
4⅛	3¼		Am Woolen pf	3300	72¾	72	72¾	71⅞
14¾	3¾		Am Writ Pap ct	400	2½	2½	2½	2⅜
10⅞	2¼		Am Writ Pap pf	40	10	9¾	10	9
66	20		Am Zinc Lead&S	1900	7	6¼	7	6¼
22⅞	5		Am Zinc L&S pf	100	42½	42½	42½	40
39¼	8⅛	.60	Anaconda Cop	46800	16¼	15	16¼	15⅝
29¼	9¾	1	Anchor Cap	400	22½	21½	22½	21½
90	47	7	Archer Daniels	700	27¾	27¾	27⅞	28
7¾	1⅛		Armour Del pf	300	85½	84½	85½	
5	¾		Armour Ill A	37400	6⅛	5⅞	6¼	5⅝
9⅞	7		Armour Ill B	3900	3¼	2¾	3	3
7	1⅛		Arnold Constable	9400	63¾	61¾	63¾	61½
9½	2		Artloom Corp	800	4	4	4¼	
9⅞	3½		Art Metal Const	200	6½	6⅞	6⅞	6¾
5¼	¾		Asso Apparel Ind	440	6⅝	5⅝	6⅛	
51¾	15		Asso Dry Goods	500	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝	1⅜
80½	34⅝		Asso Dry G 2pf	300	14¼	13¾	14¼	13¼
79¾	50	3.30	Atchison T&SF	100	53	53	53¼	
59	16½		Atchison pf	8500	70⅝	67⅞	70¼	66¾
32½	12¾	1	Atl Coast Line	500	77½	75	77½	76
39⅛	9		Atl Refining	1900	49⅞	48¾	48¾	46¾
84¾	1½		Atlas Powder	3900	31½	30¼	31	30½
84¾	31	2	Atlas Tack	400	43½	41½	43½	41½
9⅝	⅞		Auburn Auto	600	10½	8½	10½	8½
39½	13	1	Austin Nichols	4500	53⅞	52	52⅞	53¾
16⅝	5½		Austin Nichols A	100	9½	9	9½	9
			Aviation Corp Del	6700	8¾	8	8¾	8
17⅝	3½		Baldwin Loco	11500	13⅝	13¼	13½	13
60	9½		Baldwin Loco pf	1500	50½	48½	50½	49
37⅞	8¼		Balt & Ohio	10600	28¾	27⅞	28⅛	27⅞
39¼	9½		Balt & Ohio pf	1600	32⅞	31	32	30½
99⅞	68¼	6½	Bamberger pf	100	90	90	90	
41¾	20	2	Bangor & Aroos	3100	44	43¼	43¾	43⅛
110	68⅝	7	Bangor & Ar pf	100	100	100	100	103¼
7¼	3⅛		Barker Bros	200	4½	4	4½	3⅞
24¼	5½		Barker Bros pf	100	26½	24½	26½	25
11	3		Barnsdall A	3100	9½	8½	9⅜	8⅛
27	7		Beatrice Cream	600	14	13½	14	13½
70½	45	3	Beech-Nut Pack	100	61¾	61¾	61¾	62
12½	3½		Belding Hem	1100	10½	10½	10½	10⅜
15	8½	1½	Beneficial Ind L	500	13¾	13¾	13¾	14
21¼	6½		Bendix Aviation	8500	19¾	18½	19⅝	18¾
33⅛	9		Best & Co	1300	30	29½	30	29½
49¼	10⅛		Bethlehem Steel	13500	44¼	42½	43⅛	42½
82	25¼		Beth Steel pf	900	76	74	76	74
29½	6⅝		Bigelow Sanford	100	33¼	30½	32	32½
19¼	3½		Blaw Knox	1900	14⅝	13	14¾	12⅞
61	6⅝		Bloomingdale	60	20	19	20	
58½	9½	2	Bohn Alum & Br	2600	64⅝	62⅝	64⅝	62
37⅝	18	1.60†	Borden	3800	24¼	22⅝	24¼	22⅝
22¼	5½	.25e	Borg Warner	6900	24¾	24⅛	24⅝	24
30	6		Boston & Maine	100	16½	16½	16½	15
4½	⅜		Botany Mills A pf	100	14½	13⅝	14¼	13½
14⅝	2⅝	.25b	Briggs Mfg	1600	19½	19	19½	
41¼	21¾	1	Briggs & Strat	100	16	16	16	
83½	64	6	Brooklyn Man T	2400	33⅞	32	33	32
88½	60	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	100	85½	85½	85½	86
53⅞	28½	3	Brown Shoe	500	72	71	71½	70½
18½	1¾		Brunswick Balke	500	56	54½	56	
12⅞	7		Bucyrus Erie	600	8½	8	8½	7¾
20½	2		Bucyrus E pf	110	6 8½	8	8½	8
19⅝	2¾		Bucyrus E cv pf	100	70	70	70	
9⅞	¾		Budd Mfg	2500	13½	13	13½	13½
38	3		Budd Mfg pf	4500	6¾	5⅞	6¾	5⅛
5¾	4		Budd Wheel	580	36	29	33¼	28
13¼	2½		Bullard	2200	4¾	4	4¼	3⅞
3	⅛		Burns Bros A cts	7300	11⅞	11	11¾	11
13	1¾		Burns Bros pf	100	1½	1½	1½	
20⅞	6¼	.40	Burroughs Add	20	5½	5½	5½	
8	1		Bush Terminal	1800	17½	16⅞	17½	16⅞
4¼	½		Bush T Bldgs cts	300	3	2⅞	2⅞	2½
7½	1¼		Butte Cop & Zinc	80	6⅝	6½	6½	
43¼	8½		Butterick	1000	2⅞	2	2¼	2⅛
80	30⅛		Byers	300	3¼	3	3¼	2⅞
			Byers pf	4800	29¾	27⅝	29⅛	27⅛
				150	53	52⅞	53	51½
34¾	7¾		Calif Packing	800	24¾	22¼	24½	22½
2¼	¼		Callahan Z & L	400	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
16¼	2		Campbell Wy&C	200	11½	11	11	
9⅝	2		Calumet & Hecla	6700	5⅝	5⅛	5¼	5
41½	7½	1	Canada Dry	1000	27	26⅜	26⅞	26½
20⅞	7½		Canadian Pacific	7900	16¼	15⅞	16¼	15¾
15½	14	1†	Cannon Mills	800	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾
12½	4¼		Capital Admin	300	7⅛	6¾	7⅛	6¾
79½	50½	5	Caro C&O st	20	75	75	75	
103½	30½		Case Thresh	5400	78⅝	76⅛	77¾	75¾
86¼	51	4	Case Thresh pf	250	77⅞	72	77⅞	
29¾	5½		Caterpillar Trac	4500	27⅞	26¾	27¾	26⅛
4¾	⅜		Celotex v t c	300	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	2⅛
58⅞	4½		Celanese Corp	35600	41¾	40	41	39½
12¾	1½		Celotex Co pf	340	9	8	9	8½
41	14	1½	Central Aguirre	500	30	29¾	29¾	29½
11⅝	2		Central RR of NJ	600	78¾	75	78¾	
44¾	5⅞		Century Ribbon	100	8¾	8	8¾	
7⅝	1		Cerro de Pasco	9500	36	35⅜	35½	35
30¼	7		Certain-Teed	300	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	4⅝
52½	14⅞	2½	Certain-Teed pf	200	17½	17½	17½	
49¼	24⅝	2.80	Chesapeake Corp	2400	41¼	39½	41	39¼
8	½		Ches & Ohio	8900	44¼	43⅝	44	43½
8½	½		Chi & E Ill	100	3	3	3	
7⅝	1⅜		Chi & E Ill pf	200	3¼	3¼	3¼	
14⅞	2½		Chi & Gt West	700	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	3⅞
11¾	1		Chi & Gt W pf	1500	9⅜	8¾	9¼	8⅞
18¼	1½		Chi Mil & St P	2900	6½	6	6½	6¼
16	1¼		Chi Mil & St P pf	10500	10¼	9¼	10⅛	9⅜
34¾	2		Chi & N'western	20500	10⅞	9⅞	10⅜	9⅞
12⅜	2⅛		Chi & N'west pf	2500	20	19½	20	18½
25¼	5½		Chi Pneu Tool	500	8¼	8	8	8
10½	2		Chi Pneu T pf	900	16¼	18½	18¼	18
5	2⅞		Chi Rock Isl & P	1500	4¾	4¼	4½	4⅜
19½	3½		Chi RI&P 6%	300	8¾	6	6⅜	6
22⅜	6⅛	1	Chi RI&P pf	500	7½	7¼	7½	7½
34	5	1	Chi Yellow Cab	100	12½	12½	12½	
10⅛	2		Chickasha Cot O	1000	23	22½	23¼	22½
21½	6		Childs Company	200	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	6¾
57⅝	7¾	2	Chile Copper	50	16	16	16	16
25	7½	2	Chrysler	95300	56⅞	54¼	55⅞	54¼
3⅝	¼		City Ice & Fuel	1500	20	19⅜	19¾	19⅜
14¼	5	.25e	City Stores	300	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
41½	10	2	Clark Equipment	920	11⅜	10½	11¼	10⅞
100	90	7	Cluett Peabody	300	32	32	32	
22¾	7		Cluett Pbdy pf	40	99	99	99	99
26	3		Coate-Palm-P	7600	13⅝	13¼	13¼	13⅛
17⅝	2⅞		Collins & Aikman	8900	23⅝	22¾	23¼	22⅜
54	9		Colo Fuel & Ir	1500	6⅞	6½	6⅞	6½
51	15¼		Colo F & I pf	90	22	21	22	21
42¾	12½		Colo & Southern	60	37½	35	37	35½
28⅛	9	.50a	Columbia Gas	40	26	24	26	25
83	50	6	Columbia G pf A	13600	14⅞	13¾	14⅝	13¾
74½	40	5	Columbia G pf B	600	70	61½	70	67
28	6⅝		Columbia Pic vtc	10	57	57	57	57
71½	23½	2	Columbian Carb	2600	26¾	25¼	26¾	25½
19¼	4		Comm Credit	1800	65¼	62½	65¼	63½
25	18⅛	1¾	Comm Cr 7% pf	4200	23⅝	22	23⅝	21½
95⅝	70	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	30	25	25	25	
39½	3		Comm Cred A	10	95	95	95	
25⅛	18½	2	Com Cr 8% pf B	100	40	40	40	
43½	18	2	Comm Inv Tr	20	26	25⅞	25⅞	25¼
97⅞	84	6	Comm I Tr cv pf	1800	42	41½	42	41
57¼	9	.60	Comm Solvents	300	93¾	93½	93¾	93½
6⅛	1¼		Comwith & So	33600	34⅝	33¼	33⅝	33⅜
60½	17⅞	6	Comwith & S 6pf	18700	27	23¾	23¾	23¾
27⅝	7⅞	1	Congoleum Nairn	1400	37⅞	35½	37½	34¾
5¾	1¾		Consol Film Ind	8900	27½	26⅛	26¾	26
14½	5⅞		Consol Film I pf	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	3½
64⅛	3¼	3	Consol Gas	1800	13½	12¾	13⅛	12½
99	81½	5	Consol Gas pf	12600	43⅞	42¾	43⅝	42½
15¾	5		Consol Oil	700	89½	88¼	89¼	88
10⅝	1½		Consol Rys Cu pf	19400	11⅝	10¾	11¼	10⅞
3½	1¼		Consol Textile	3100	5	4¼	4⅝	4
10¼	1⅛		Container A	1700	1½	1⅜	1½	1⅜
4½	¼		Container B	900	8⅛	7¼	8⅛	
18¼	3		Cont Baking A	1400	3	2½	3	2⅝
2½	½		Cont Baking B	1900	10½	10¼	10½	10
64	36	4	Bont Baking pf	100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
78⅝	35¼	2½	Cont Can	100	55½	55½	55½	55½
17⅛	3½		Cont Dia Fibre	3900	80½	79⅝	80⅝	80
36½	10½	1.20	Cont Insurance	400	9	8¾	9	9
4	1		Cont Motors	3800	21½	20	21½	20
19⅝	4⅞		Cont Oil	17400	17⅞	17¼	17½	16⅞
90⅝	45¾	3	Corn Products	3400	18⅞	17⅞	18½	17⅞
7½	2⅝		Coty	1500	80½	78½	79¾	78⅞
39½	23	2†	Cream of Wheat	800	30	29¾	30	30
65	14½		Crown Cork & S	1900	34⅞	33⅛	34⅜	33½
38½	24½	2.70	Crown Cork pf	100	37	37	37	37
8½	1		Crown Zellerback	2500	6⅛	5½	5⅞	5⅝
37½	9		Crucible Steel	700	26½	25½	26	24⅞
60⅝	16		Crucible Steel pf	200	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛	
4⅜	½		Cuba Co	2900	2⅜	2	2¼	1⅝
16	2½		Cuba Ry pf	50	8	7	7	
11½	1⅛		Cuban Am Sug	9900	6¾	6	6⅝	5
68	10		Cuban Am S pf	230	37	33¼	37	31
59½	20¾	2½	Cudahy Packing	1100	41¼	40¾	41	40½
32¼	6½		Curtis Publishing	1700	18½	18⅜	18⅜	18¼
66	30	.50b	Curtis Pub pf	500	58	57⅞	57⅞	57¼
4⅜	1⅛		Curtiss-Wright	25300	3¼	2¾	3	2⅞
8	2		Curtiss-Wright A	4900	7¼	6⅞	7⅛	6½
21	6⅛		Cutler Hammer	900	15⅞	14⅞	15⅝	14½
			—D—					
8¾	1⅝		Davega St	400	7	6⅝	6⅝	
18⅝	6¼	.20	Deere & Co pf	600	13½	13	13½	12⅞
49	5¾		Deere & Co	3900	32¼	31¼	31⅝	30½
93¾	37¾		Del & Hudson	6900	70¼	63½	70¼	63
46	17¼		Del Lack & W	19600	29¼	27¾	28⅞	27½
19¾	2		Denver R G pf	1000	7¾	5¾	7¾	6½
91½	48	4	Detroit Edison	200	71½	71¾	71½	
16	1⅛		Detroit & Mack pf	80	13⅞	13½	13⅞	
33⅞	10		Devoe & Ray A	300	32½	32	32	32
29½	17½	.60f	Fed'd Dept Sto	1200	27½	27	27	26½
31	26½	1½	Diamond M pf	100	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	
39½	12	1.25f	Dome Mines	2400	34¾	33⅝	34⅝	33⅝
26⅝	10½	1.20f	Dominion Stores	900	20¼	20	20¼	19½
18¼	10¼	.75	Douglas A	10600	19½	17⅝	18⅝	17½
18	6⅝		Dresser A	100	13	13	13	
96⅝	32½	2	du Pont de Nem	17900	100½	99	99⅞	98½
102½	85	5	Duquesne Lt pf	70	92	91½	92	
			—E—					
29	11½		Eastern Roll Mill	700	6½	6¼	6⅞	6½
80¾	46	3	Eastman Kodak	1200	87	84¾	86½	84¾
120	110	6	Eastman Kod pf	30	120	120	120	
16	3⅛		Eaton Mfg	5300	16⅝	15¾	16	15⅝
5⅛	2⅝		Edington Schild	800	2½	2	2½	2
24¼	4		Eitingon S pf	300	30½	29¾	30½	
27½	10		Elec Auto-Lite	27200	23⅝	22¾	23¼	22½
88½	73	7	Elec Auto-L pf	30	90	86	90	86
8¼	1		Elec Boat	700	5⅝	4⅞	5⅛	4⅞
4½	1		Elec & Mus Ind	3100	4⅝	4½	4½	4½
15⅜	3⅛		Elec Pow & Lt	2600	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	6¼
36½	7½		Elec Pow & L pf	1800	14⅝	13¼	14¼	13
84	21	2	Elec Sto Battery	900	51	50	50¼	51
32¾	6½		El Pw&L 6%pf	1100	12¾	11¾	12½	11¾
4	⅝		Elk Horn Coal	600	1¼	1⅛	1¼	1¼
62⅞	26	3	Elk Horn Coal pf	500	27	27	27	
14⅝	3¾		Endicott Johnson	200	54¾	54¾	54¾	
30	7½	.60f	Engineers Pub S	500	6¾	6¼	6¼	
36	10¼	1.20	Engineers P S 5pf	100	18	18	18	
31½	9½	.90	Engineers P S 6pf	200	21¼	20¼	21¼	
75	42	6	Engineers PS ww	300	19	18	19	17
70¾	42	2½	Equitable Off Bld	600	10½	9¾	10½	9¾
20	4½		Erie RR	4500	26½	25¼	26½	25
23¼	2½		Erie RR 1pf	2100	24½	23½	24¾	21⅝
18¼	3		Erie RR 2pf	3700	19½	17⅝	19½	18
10	⅞		Eureka Vacuum	500	9¼	9	9¼	
11½	3½		Evans Products	3200	11	10⅝	10⅝	10¾
			Exchange Buffet	10	5	5	5	4½
			—F—					
11¼	2½		Fairbanks Morse	600	8½	8¼	8½	8
42½	10		Fairbanks M pf	10	35	35	35	
11¾	3¾		Fed Motor Tr	1200	8	7¾	8	7¾
30	7½	.60f	Fed Water Serv	700	2⅝	2½	2½	2½
36	10¼	1.20	Fed'd Dept Sto	100	25¼	25¼	25¼	
31½	9½	.90	Fidelity Phe F In	1900	30½	28	30½	27½
75	42	6	Firestone T & R	6200	22¾	22¼	22½	
70¾	42	2½	Firestone T&R pf A	300	72¾	72¾	72¾	72½
10	2½		First Nat Stores

Financial: News and Comment

Bank Says Return To Gold Standard Invites Inflation

British Institution Finds Value of Yellow Metal Too Variable

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Uneasy as "the head that wears a crown" is the nation that relies on the gold standard, according to the Midland Bank, one of Britain's five main banking institutions.

The bank suggests in its current monthly review that the gold standard, if ever returned to, may prove liable to fail mankind in the future by inflation, just as it has done in the past by deflation. "If such inflation were to take place," the bank says, "it would provide the crowning irony of the gold standard misbehaving by overexuberance immediately on its reappearance after banishment for inefficiency and malingering."

Off-Gold Nations Prosper

The bank, it might be said, finds the gold standard not only "variable as the shade by the light quivering aspen made" but also unsatisfactory in that it lacks the redeeming feature of that constancy in time of trouble, seen in the original object of this simile by Sir Walter Scott in the pages of "Marmion."

The bank's indictment of the gold standard has created the greater impression here for the fact that it has appeared almost immediately subsequent to the publication in England of a report issued by the League of Nations, reflecting almost equally unkindly upon disadvantages associated with adherence to the yellow metal.

The League of Nations' report records "Balances of Payments 1931-32." This report gives detailed statistics showing that all those countries which have gone off the gold standard during the past three years, have since then been markedly more prosperous than those which have clung tenaciously to metal-backed currencies.

The Midland Bank takes another side of the same question. It discusses conditions under which the gold standard must operate if the United States and Britain should decide to go back to this system.

Gold Hoarding Factor

It finds several factors are involved. A flaw in the existing British law against gold hoarding, it appears, allows such accumulations here, provided the owners are not of British nationality. Private gold hoards in consequence have come into existence in England. They consist chiefly of funds sent away from the United States to avoid dollar inflation. Their value is large. The Midland Bank estimates the total at "eight figures" in sterling. They are liable, if thrown upon the market, to affect the value of any currency based on gold.

At the same time high dollar and sterling prices for gold have greatly stimulated alike the mining and the release from stockings of the yellow metal. India alone during the past two years has exported an amount of hoarded gold estimated by the Midland Bank at £60,000,000 at par. Not only has the total quantitative gold output thus increased, but its value has been greatly enhanced by depreciation of the leading currencies.

The bank also points out that any general return to gold would reduce incentive to hoarding. Vast quantities of the yellow metal might thus be suddenly made available for spending. Taking everything into account the bank finds that falling special measures to meet this contingency, "the world may see some actual gold inflation, if and after a general return to gold takes place."

Such inflation, it implies, could be avoided by remaining upon paper.

U. S. Gold Output Is Lower Than in 1932

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 (AP)—The Bureau of Mines reported today that gold production in 13 western states last year dropped 35,506 ounces, compared with 1932, but that the extra price paid by the Government in the last few months "has not only encouraged the established gold producer but has brought rather handsome extra returns."

The total yield in 1933 was 1,799,597 fine ounces, against 1,835,103 in 1932.

"The increased value of the $47,958,974 (calculated at the legal coinage rate of $20.67 per fine ounce), represented by the 2,320,015 fine ounces produced by the 13 states and Alaska, amounted between August and Dec. 31 to approximately $9,000,000," the report says.

Department Store Growth In Japan Is Noteworthy

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19—That the modern department store has made notable progress in Japan in the last few years is revealed in a report from Tokyo, made public by the Commerce Department.

The success of this institution so western in character has influenced but not remarkably changed the standard or mode of living of the Japanese people, it is pointed out.

At the present time there are in Tokyo alone 14 department stores of varying sizes and degrees of development. Branches of the principal stores have sprung up in different parts of the country and have shown good business results. Expansion of the largest institutions reached a point which caused the National Ministry of Commerce and Industry to take action to regulate their activities. To offset government action the stores themselves have agreed to a code which includes agreements not to establish branch offices, to refrain from price cutting and to restrict free services to clients.

Federal Reserve Board's Review Of 1933 Business

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board today brought out figures to show that although still far below the level of times considered normal, business has started the new year at a rate of activity "considerably higher" than that marking the outset of 1933.

Reviewing conditions in the last year, the board noted as favorable signs among other things that:

"Income of wage earners increased considerably in the second half of the year. . . .

"There was also a large increase in the income of farmers . . .

"A representative group of large corporations showed an increase in net profits during the second and third quarters of 1933 and in the latter period profits were larger than at any time since the second quarter of 1931. . . .

"Sales of automobiles and commodities distributed by mail order houses and chain stores increased for the country as a whole."

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 (AP)—The daily average volume of federal reserve bank credit outstanding during the week ended Jan. 17 today was reported by the reserve banks at $2,658,000,000, a decrease of $7,000,000 compared with the preceding week, and an increase of $554,000,000 compared with the corresponding week in 1933.

On Jan. 17 total reserve bank credit amounted to $2,646,000,000, a decrease of $9,000,000 for the week. This decrease corresponds with decreases of $41,000,000 in money in circulation and $36,000,000 in unexpended capital funds, non-member deposits etc., offset in part by an increase of $11,000,000 in member bank reserve balances and a decrease of $55,000,000 in Treasury currency adjusted.

The System's holdings of bills discounted declined $3,000,000, and bills bought in open market, $1,000,000.

Regulations Forbid Paying of Interest On Demand Deposits

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 (AP)—Regulations prohibiting insured banks from paying interest on demand deposits were issued by the Deposit Insurance Corporation.

The order conforms with requirements already in effect on member banks of the Federal Reserve System. It extends this prohibition against interest payment on demand deposits to nonmember banks, which now have deposits up to $2500 insured by the federal corporation.

The corporation said:

"This regulation provides that no bank may pay interest on a demand deposit or after a deposit becomes payable on demand. Demand deposits are those which are payable on less than 30 days' demand or within 30 days from date of deposit.

"The exceptions to this rule are (a) deposits payable only at an office of a bank not located in the United States or in the District of Columbia, (b) deposits made by mutual savings banks, (c) deposits of public funds where payment of interest is required under state law, and (d) deposits made by contract entered into heretofore unless that contract contains an option permitting the bank to conform with these regulations."

Carloadings Show Sizable Increase

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 (AP)—The American Railway Association announced today that loadings of revenue freight for the week ended Jan. 13 were 555,627 cars, an increase of 55,688 over the preceding week and 45,734 above the like week in 1933.

Miscellaneous freight loaded for the week of Jan. 13 totaled 184,256 cars, an increase of 13,405 over the preceding week and 23,000 over 1933; less-than-carlot merchandise 158,330, an increase of 23,963 over last week and 675 below 1033; grain and grain products 29,559, an increase of 6170 over the previous week but 999 below 1933; forest products 18,146, increase 3268 and 4052; ore 3218, increase 392 and 794; coal 137,036, increase 6663 and 18,227; coke 7295, a decrease of 332 below the preceding week but 1706 over last year; and live stock 17,787, an increase of 2159 over the preceding week and 374 below 1933.

Carloadings for the first two weeks of the new year were 1,055,566, as compared with 949,362 last year and 1,144,327 in 1932.

Austria's Imports From United States Increase

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19—In contrast to the general trend of reduced imports into Austria during 1933, imports from the United States into that market during the 10 months ended October, 1933, increased by more than 7 per cent as compared with the corresponding period of 1932, according to a Commerce Department report from Vienna.

Imports of American products into Austria during the January-October period of 1933 amounted to 49,500,000 schillings and represented 5.3 per cent of total Austrian import trade. During the first 10 months of 1932, Austria's imports from the United States had a value of 46,200,000 schillings, or 3.9 per cent of total imports.

Suez Canal 1933 Traffic Up Over Previous Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Jan. 19—According to the company controlling the Suez Canal, traffic through it increased 8 per cent during 1933, the greatest advance occurring in the second half of the year.

Net tonnage was 30,076,672 tons, an increase over 1932 of 2,336,302 tons. The November figure of 2,818,000 tons is the highest monthly total since 1929.

Flow of Capital To Canada Aids Credits Abroad

Able to Meet All Foreign Obligations—May Cut Currency Coverage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Jan. 19—Canada's financial neap tides of 1931 and 1932 have turned at last and during 1933 the capital inflow of approximately $351,500,000 was some $61,500,000 above the outflow. A balance sheet issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics shows that Canada was able to build up credits abroad sufficient to more than meet international obligations such as interest payments and expenditures of the Government and people of Canada outside the Dominion.

The Dominion exported so much more than it imported that it built up a credit on this item of $145,000,000 as compared with $80,000,000 in 1932. In addition there was a considerable increase in the value of exported gold and a substantial saving in exchange. On the other hand tourist trade fell off, leaving a credit balance of only $60,000,000 as compared with $155,000,000 the previous year.

Although the Government shows no inclination to reduce the gold content of its currency, there is a likelihood of its reducing the present gold coverage or backing of the Canadian dollar from the present 40 per cent to 25 per cent. This would permit of the printing of $100,000,000 more paper currency if and when so desired.

Commenting on the flow of capital to Canada, the report says: "During the year 1933 it is estimated that the sale and purchase of securities between Canada and outstanding countries reached the large total of $600,000,000. There was heavy buying abroad of Canadian mining stocks and Canadian Government bonds, but Canadian purchase of their own and foreign securities from other countries reached $250,000,000. In addition to the purchase of this large sum in securities by Canadians, our governments and corporations retired $40,000,000 in bonds owned abroad which had reached maturity. Direct investments are estimated at $1,500,000. On balance we were importers of capital to the extent of $61,500,000."

American Dollar Recedes to $5.02 In London Market

LONDON, Jan. 19 (AP)—The United States dollar, buffeted in a busy and erratic foreign exchange market, closed today at 5.02 to the pound, a loss of 6¾ cents to the pound from yesterday.

Traders expressed surprise at the about face, but a decline of 10 cents from a firm opening to the day's lowest figure of $5.05¼ was attributed to selling from quarters connected with recent gold purchases and speculators' profit-taking after the recent rise on fears that equalization funds might begin operations.

Unconfirmed reports that early stabilization was possible continued to circulate and accentuated the market's uncertainty until the close, when there was a slight recovery to the last quotation effected by fresh support.

Gold currencies weakened throughout the day, and the franc closed at 80.21 to the pound as compared with yesterday's quotation of 79.59.

PARIS, Jan. 19 (AP)—The United States dollar lost 8 centimes on the foreign exchange market today, closing at 15.09 francs (6.29 cents to the franc).

BERLIN, Jan. 19 (AP)—The United States dollar sold at 2.63 marks (38.02 cents to the mark) on the foreign exchange market today as compared with yesterday's quotation of 2.605 marks (38.38 cents to the mark).

Trade Union Agreements With Companies Increase

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 19—Since the enactment of the National Industrial Recovery Act, the number of companies that deal with their workers through employee-representation plans has increased 180 per cent, and the number of companies that have trade-union agreements with their employees has increased 75 per cent, according to the results of a nation-wide survey of employer-employee relations in manufacturing and mining industries conducted by the National Industrial Conference Board.

Reports received from 3314 concerns employing 2,585,740 wage earners, or 27 per cent of all employed in manufacturing and mining industries, showed that 2284 companies, employing 1,013,016 workers, dealt individually with their employees; 653 companies, employing 1,164,294 workers, had some form of employee representation; and 416 companies, employing 240,866 workers, had trade-union agreements. A few companies combined individual and collective dealing.

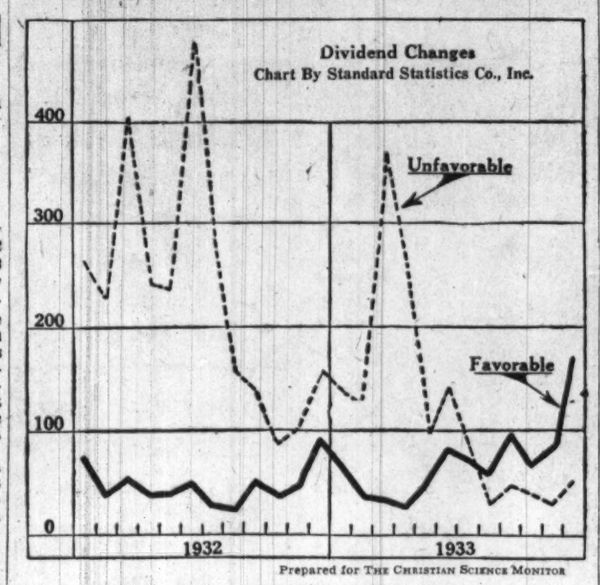
Bank Clearings This Week Again Reduced

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 19—Bank clearings are again somewhat reduced from the low total of a year ago. The aggregate for this week at all leading cities in the United States, as reported to Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., was $4,162,182,000, a reduction of 6.1 per cent, compared with the same week of last year.

New York City clearings were $2,756,816,000, the decrease being 8.4 per cent, while the total for all centers outside of New York of $1,405,366,000 was 0.5 per cent lower.

December Favorable Dividend Changes Are Double November



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FAVORABLE dividend changes last month are estimated at just double November, and higher than any month in the last two years. Unfavorable actions in December, while higher than November, are well below December, 1932.

The World's Business

FORMALLY reporting approval of the Administration's money measure, the House Coinage Committee said that Great Britain forced the United States off the gold standard, and that the proposed $2,000,000,000 stabilization fund was intended "to prevent a repetition of this experience." Last spring one heard just the reverse. British export trade, of course, stood to gain from the cheapening of Brtish export goods vis-a-vis American export goods. Hence the rabid talk of British machinations to advocate the gold standard for the United States and the paper standard for themselves. Did not the jingoes hail the American lapse off gold while Ramsay MacDonald was on the high seas as an effort to put the United States on a bargaining parity with Britain at the World Conference. Now comes the opposite statement, though without any supporting argument. It is a bad omen for international relations when the British and American exchange funds are ready for action. Nobody will know what they are doing, but there will be no lack of eye-witnesses to appraise the state of the exchange in terms of a financial dog fight.

* * *

Silver

President Roosevelt's further tribute to silver indicates that sometime or other he may do something more for it. I do not think he will ever be rash enough to embark on the independent bimetallism authorized by the Thomas Amendment. What he does will probably depend upon the business situation. There are grounds for thinking that the December pickup will persist into a real upturn. In fact, the big danger, it seems to me, is that, with all the money now lying around, a runaway inflation is in the making. This in spite of the fact that we have yet had no inflation of the type that most people have in mind when they talk inflation. If this guess is correct, and the inflation can be controlled, then silver has probably had its innings.

* * *

A Pertinent Query

Meantime it is pertinent to note that at the hearings before the House Coinage Committee, Senator Gore asked a question on silver which we ourselves have been asking. Why, asked the Senator, why should the enhancement of the price of silver restore the prosperity of silver-standard China when the cheapening of the dollar in dollar-standard America is supposed to stimulate prosperity in the United States? The question went unanswered.

* * *

China's Buying Power

Now as to China's buying power. We have been told for so long that it would be stimulated by high silver. What are the facts? Chinese imports from abroad are made more expensive by low silver, and, in theory, China is prevented from buying. In fact, however, low silver also makes China's exports cheap, and it is able to buy more expensive goods because it is able to sell more cheap goods. This is the lesson of the last three years. It is often said, by way of rebuttal, that China's purchases abroad are made with silver. The fact is that China does not sell silver. It buys silver, as it buys other foreign goods, with its own goods. And its better trade position as a seller of cheap goods has actually enabled it to step to the top as a buyer of silver.

* * *

Honest Inflation

The silver delusion mentioned in my last week's notes has affected a variety of persons. Witness Mr. Edward Tuck, founder of the Tuck School of Business Administration at Dartmouth College. Writing on "Honest Inflation," in the current Scribner's he says:

"The remonetization of silver will immediately produce the increase in the circulating medium which inflationists are demanding. It will be inflation, but it will be honest inflation, because it will be supported by an ultimate redemption in a metal which has been recognized as precious by hundreds of millions of people throughout the ages and is now the metallic basis of the medium of exchange among hundreds of millions of people whose markets we wish to enter."

The inference of this remark is precisely the same as the one that the Chinese economists quoted in my notes last week exposed as false, namely, that the marking-up of the price of silver would benefit Oriental buying power.

* * *

Mississippi Bonds

Mr. G. Del Drago of New York was one of the donors of the Mississippi bonds which were presented to the Prince of Monaco so that the principality could bring suit against Mississippi. How the bonds came into his possession makes an interesting story. Mr. Del Drago is a naturalized American who was formerly an Italian prince. His grandmother was a Queen of Spain, widow of Ferdinand VII, who ruled as Queen Regent during the minority of their daughter, Queen Isabella. She invested $585,000 in Mississippi bonds, which she distributed among her children. One of her daughters by a morganatic marriage married Prince Del Drago of Rome, whose family dates from the crusades. The Queen Regent also handed down blocks of bonds to other branches of the family, which meant that they were distributed among most of the reigning houses in Europe. One of them came to ex-King Alfonso, who is the holder of $10,000 worth.

* * *

British Prospects

"It is astonishing how *general* is the improvement and the hope of improvement here," writes a friend from England. "Even the people in the cotton industry admit that trade is better, although they cannot explain why. My own view is that we are securing all over the world the normal results of the wearing out of durable objects, the exhaustion of invisible stocks especially in private hands, and the other influences that in the long run lead people who have money to spend it." One hears so much in Britain about "in the long run." The people who talk like this are guarding themselves against the mistake of the African witch doctor who, in the middle of a total eclipse of the sun, said he saw no reason why the sun should ever shine again.

* * *

A Wall Streeter

Earl Baillie's experience in the Treasury as adviser to Secretary Henry Morgenthau Jr. has been short but stormy. Mr. Baillie is a partner of J. and W. Seligman, international bankers, the firm that indulged in some questionable loan-floating practices in South America. It was for his connection with this firm that Senator James Couzens went gunning after him. The Senator declared that he would reopen the South American lending in the event that Mr. Baillie was given an appointment requiring confirmation in the Senate. This apparently was Mr. Morgenthau's intention. But the threat from the senior Senator from Michigan was sufficient to bring about Mr. Baillie's retirement. After all, the dirty linen about the South American loans has been washed twice already in the Senate. So Baillie goes back to the financial district, of which, like Warburg, he is already one of the leaders, in spite of the fact that he is still this side of 40. He liked everything about the life while it lasted except that he found the necessity for official reticence very hard to endure. "I am supposed to be very frank," he said to me, while I was trying to wheedle out of him something about stabilization, "but, on a subject like that I cannot even bat an eyelash. Ask me something about Treasury financing and make me comfortable again."

H. B. E.

Livestock Price Gains at Chicago Are Substantial

Broad Demand for Cattle, Hogs and Lambs Is Reported

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Jan. 19—Liberal price gains were noted in cattle, hog and lamb markets at the Union Stock Yards this week, demand being broad in practically all branches of the trade, according to a report by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture.

Cattle receipts at Chicago were about the same as last week but heavier than a year ago, while hog supplies were lighter than last week but heavier than a year ago, and lamb numbers were reduced compared with both last week and a year earlier.

Fed steers and yearlings advanced 25-40 cents this week after a slow and lower opening, the close being active on all weights. Yearling steers topped at $7.25, the highest price on this market since August, and within 35 cents of last year's peak. Medium weight steers sold up to $6.50, and heavies topped at $6.15.

Weighty Bullocks Lower

Very generous supply weighty bullocks turned at $5.50 downward during the week, with many sales $3.75-$4.75 early in the period. Better grade yearling heifers also ruled 25-40 cents higher, plainer kinds showing little change. Best light heifers made $6.25, while heavy heifers sold up to $6.50. An exceptionally heavy run of cows made for an irregular trade, closing prices being mostly 50-75 cents lower than a week earlier. Low cutters and cutters closed at $1.50-$2.50, and most fat cows $2.40-$3.25. Bulls lost 25-40 cents best weighty sausage offerings turning at $3.25 late. Vealers strengthened to a $5.25-$6 basis, practical top $6.50, few $7. Stocker and feeder supplies were meager and prices remained unchanged.

Hog Prices Higher

The hog market closed mostly 10-15 cents higher than Friday of last week, packing sows 15-25 cents higher. Weights below 220 pounds predominated in receipts, heavyweights and packing sows being scarce. Directs made up only 29 per cent of the week's run, compared with 33 per cent last week, and 40 per cent the corresponding period a year earlier. Closing top was $3.65, the most popular price for better grade 180-210 pounds being $3.60. Most 220-290 pound weights turned at $3.40-$3.60 and 300-350 pounds $3.25-$3.40; desirable 140-170 pounds brought $3-$3.60, and most pigs $2.25-$2.75. Packing sows bulked at $2.70-$3, best $3.15.

Fat lambs advanced 25-40 cents this week, reaching the highest basis for a winter season in three years. Most fat lambs turned late at $8.25-$8.40, best $8.50 and slightly above. Colorados and fed lambs from the corn belt made up practically the entire supply. Fat ewes ruled strong at $2.50-$4, according to kind, best 117 pound range offerings $4.10. Demand was broad for feeding lambs but supplies were extremely scarce all week.

Employment Off In United States During December

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 (AP)—Employment in industries surveyed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics dropped approximately 30,000 in December as compared with November.

Manufacturing industries showed an employment decline of approximately 113,000 persons but there was a gain in employment of about 80,000 in non-manufacturing industries such as anthracite mining, construction work, dyeing and cleaning and several other industries.

The index in manufacturing industries for December was 70.1 per cent of the figure for 1926 which is used as the basis for comparison. That for November was 71.4.

More than 260,000 persons were directly employed on public works construction projects in December, the Bureau reported. This is an increase of more than 10,000 workers as compared with November. These figures do not include clerical and supervisory workers. Monthly pay rolls for public works employees totaled over $15,000,000.

Mexico Begins Operating State-Owned Gold Mines

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 19 (U. P.)—The Government has now begun operation of federally owned gold mines in the State of Oaxaca, to rebuild reserves which have been at a low point. Acting under a decree of the Finance Department, mines were reopened after being closed for 14 years. A vein "richer than the Transvaal" was said to have been uncovered.

The Government has blocked out ore worth $50,000,000, an official source asserted, and more volume lay deeper. Gold mined will be converted into bullion bars for the treasury, which is expected to put Mexico on the list of gold nations.

Slight Gain Reported In Acceptance Volume

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 19—The monthly report of the American Acceptance Council on its survey of acceptance total shows the amount on Dec. 30 to be $764,110,568, an increase over Nov. 29 figures of $5,898,470, according to Robert H. Bean, executive secretary of the Council. The year-end total was $54,381,000 higher than the total for Dec. 31, 1932, a large portion of which gain was undoubtedly due to increased commodity prices financed by acceptance credits, Mr. Bean said.

President's Plan Adds $30,000,000 To Crop Values

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 (AP)—Differences between economists notwithstanding, it remains apparent that President Roosevelt intends to push his dollar devaluation and other efforts to raise prices on the theory that only through such increases is profit possible and debt bearable.

Many economists object to this theory on the ground that it is disparity in prices, rather than their low level, which causes the trouble.

Meanwhile, federal statisticians figured that farmers who produce three of the nation's principal crops are potentially $29,604,165 richer now than a week ago as a result of price increases on the Chicago market following President Roosevelt's request for legislation to establish a 60-cent dollar.

With wheat selling at 84¼ cents a week ago the 194,136,000 bushels stored on farms on Jan. 1, as reported by the Department of Agriculture, were worth about $34,459,240. The increase of the price to 90⅛ cents by yesterday boosted that value to $37,856,520, a net gain of $3,397,280.

About 1,422,556,000 bushels of corn on farms were worth $736,172,730 a week ago, but yesterday the same stocks were valued at $755,622,875.

Similarly the 450,448,000 bushels of oats on hand a week ago were worth $229,950,000, but with the price rise they have increased in value by about $6,756,740.

Economists close to the President argue that in the past a period of prosperity has accompanied a period of rising prices, and even the debt created in such time is held by many to be necessary to economic gain. This is because the creation of debt, or credit, is much the same as creating money since loans create bank deposits.

December Index Of Retail Prices Holds Unchanged

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 18—For the first time since May, retail prices remain unchanged as compared with the previous month, according to the Fairchild Retail Price Index. The index on Jan. 2, 1934, at 88.0 was the same as on Dec. 1, 1933, although it represents an increase of 22.5 per cent over the corresponding period a year ago. The latest prices also show a gain of 26.8 per cent from the 1933 low.

A study of the trend of prices for 1933 indicates two distinct movements, the release says. Prices tended lower from Jan. 1 to May 1, and tended higher from June 1 to Dec. 1. The advance from June through November was sufficient to erase all the losses since September, 1931, because the current index is the highest since that date. Present prices still show a decrease of 12 per cent from the January, 1931, position, and a decrease of 26 per cent from the November, 1929, high.

Ask President To Stabilize Dollar

NEW YORK, Jan. 19—The National Retail Dry Goods Association in the final day of its convention at the Hotel Pennsylvania here yesterday appealed to President Roosevelt to stabilize the dollar at the earliest possible moment, and thus furnish business with the factor necessary for confidence. In adopting the resolution, the association expressed approval of the recovery program and pledged support to the Administration policies.

The association also asked for the coördination of all federal statistical investigations under a central federal statistical board, asserting that the number of surveys is constantly increasing and represents a considerable expense to the coöperative units of trade and industry. A central board, it said, would reduce expense and promote efficiency.

Italy Concerned Over the Decline In Export Trade

Foreign Commerce Shows Steady Drop—Treaties Seen as Needful

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—Surveying the position of Italian exports before the Committee for Foreign Trade, Professor Alberto Asquini, Undersecretary to the Ministry of Corporations, stated recently that since the beginning of the world economic crisis to August, 1933, the total trade turnover had been constantly decreasing, but since the reduction of imports was proportionately greater than the decline of exports, there was a general improvement in Italy's trade balance.

The quarter August to October, 1933, marked a radical change in the situation, for while imports showed an increase of 5.48 per cent as compared with the corresponding period of 1932, exports declined by 15 per cent. This was the first time since 1929 that the Italian trade balance was adverse. Against a favorable balance of about 65,000,000 lire in the quarter August to October, 1932, there was a deficit of nearly 272,000,000 lire in the corresponding period of last year.

Export Drop Causes Concern

In view of the fact that this year Italy has practically imported no foreign wheat, the increase of imports, particularly of raw materials, is held a gratifying sign of a revival of the home market. On the other hand, the decline of exports is causing deep concern to the Government.

The causes of this state of things are varied, but are chiefly the quota systems, diminished purchasing power of foreign countries and increased competition through depreciation of currencies. The Government is studying means to prevent a further decline of the export trade and, if possible, to regain the lost ground.

Italy is not a self-supporting country but needs each year large quantities of raw materials, such as iron, coal, petrol, cotton, etc., essential for her industries, and the export trade is therefore a matter of vital interest for her, as otherwise she would not be able to pay for her imports. Should Italy lose altogether her foreign trade or should the Government follow the advice tendered by some Italian economists, who, in the present unsettled state of world affairs, seem to favor a policy of economic isolation, more than 1,000,000 people would be out of work and Italy would be plunged into a serious economic crisis.

Advocates Treaties

The remedies that Professor Asquini suggests to protect Italy's export trade are commercial treaties, customs duties, quotas and revision of the existing trade agreements. The events of the last 12 months show not only the inadvisability but also the inefficiency of multilateral trade pacts. The attempt made to conclude an agreement between the European gold countries in order to present a united front against the economic block formed by the nations with a depreciated currency has failed, and since the denuciation of the tariff truce by almost all countries, Italy has resumed full liberty of action. Only bilateral trade pacts can serve, in the Italian view, to any useful purpose.

Negotiations are now in progress to revise the existing trade agreements with France, Switzerland, Holland, Poland, many Danubian countries, Turkey, India, Australia and many countries of Central and Latin America. If the negotiations failed to reach a satisfactory conclusion within a reasonable time Italy might have to consider whether she could continue to grant those countries the same treatment as afforded to Italy's other traditional customers, such as the Argentine.

Do you feel the urge to enjoy a short vacation under the warm rays of the southern sun, where you can swim, golf, sail, or motor as you please? If so, you can formulate plans for your trip by turning to the hotel, resort and travel advertisements published in The Christian Science Monitor. They tell of many opportunities of particular interest to the vacationist. You'll find them to be reliable guides to the sort of accommodations you prefer.

A special group of hotel, resort and travel advertisements appears on Tuesdays and Fridays.

Call for Russian Music Met

* * *

New Records Include the Ballet of Steel Played by London Symphony Orchestra

* * *

Russian recognition by the United States has brought in its train a fad for things Russian, just as the discovery of King Tut-ankh-amen's tomb several years ago started a vogue of things Egyptian. In music, too, its influence has been noted by the great number of Russian items appearing on symphonic programs. And now it appears to have spread into records as we find in the receipt of Serge Prokofieff's Le Pas D'Acier (the Ballet of Steel) recorded by the London Symphony Orchestra under the direction of Mr. Albert Coates in Europe and re-pressed by RCA Victor Company for American trade.

The Ballet of Steel is in 10 short movements and represents aspects of modern Russian life, stories and legends of the countryside and the mechanism of the factories. As presented by the Ballet Russe at Paris on June 7, 1927, the curtain rose upon a background of gates and semaphores suggesting a railroad freight yard. A factory chimney rose at the back and an odd street lamp heightened the impression that the mechanism of industrialism was indicated.

In the first dance tableau accompanying the music, students, military men, firemen and factory girls made it certain that the town life of contemporary Russia was being depicted. The second tableau was by workers. All kinds of machinery from the steam hammer to the most delicate weaving machinery was found in this elaborate scene in which the workers were the cogs and pistons.

This is what one hears in Prokofieff's The Ballet of Steel, the energy and bustle of human labor without much emotion. Whether the composer named his movements or not would not seem to make much difference as the restlessness and unsentimentality of labor is reflected throughout the music. It should be accepted as one would Honegger's "Pacific 231" or Mossolov's Soviet Iron Foundry, orchestral delineations of energy and movement. Otherwise the unconventional harmonies of Prokofieff may be rather hard listening.

The recording is excellent, though toward the close, when the volume level of the music goes up, we can almost see the man at the control turning them down so that the music will not "blast." And thus we have the effect of the great crescendos.

Prokofieff: Le Pas D'Acier (The Age of Steel)—Ballet Suite, in 10 parts, played by the London Symphony Orchestra, Albert Coates, conductor Two Victor 12-inch records.

EUROPEAN RELEASES

Orchestral

Elgar: "Cockaigne Overture," played by the British Broadcasting Corporation Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Sir Edward Elgar. Two H. M. V. records. The Fourth Pomp and Circumstance March is on the last side. Finely played and recorded though too much for ordinary bamboo fiber needles.

Grieg: Peer Gynt Suite, played by the Vienna Symphony Orchestra under the direction of Paul Kerby. Two Columbia records. A stage revision of the Peer Gynt Suite is a quite new and well justified departure by Columbia. The chorus of birds to the "Spring Song" and the voices in "The Hall of the Mountain Kings" add greatly to the effect.

Coates (arr. Fletcher): Children's Dance, Intermezzo and Scene du Bal, played by Light Symphony Orchestra. Decca record. This is a charming miniature suite on a 10-inch disk and very cheap at 2s. 6d.

Litolff: Scherzo, Fourth Concerto Symphonique, played by Irene Scharrer, pianist, with the London Symphony Orchestra under the direction of Sir Henry Wood. Columbia 10-inch record. This composer's works are little known and this record makes one want more.

Schubert: "Unfinished Symphony," played by the London Symphony Orchestra under the direction of Sir Henry Wood. Three Columbia records. Although many recordings of the "Unfinished Symphony" have been done, these three disks made under Columbia's new system of recording are noteworthy. The London Symphony Orchestra produces a crystal-clear performance These records are in the popular price series, too.

Chamber Music

Schumann: Quintet in E Flat, Op. 44, played by Mrs. Olga Loeser-Lichert, pianist, and the Lener String Quartet. Four Columbia records in album. Lovers of chamber music will welcome this fine playing.

Schreker: Little Suite for Chamber Orchestra. Decca-Polydor record. The recording of this piece is excellent, but it may be a little too "high-brow" for some.

Piano

Liszt: Twelfth Hungarian Rhapsody, played by Mischa Levitzki. H. M. V. record. Brilliantly played.

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Dohnanyi: Treasure Waltz from "The Gipsy Baron," played by Jeanne-Marie Darre. Decca-Polydor record. Admirably played.

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SEE NEXT PAGE

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(Continued)

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Daily Features

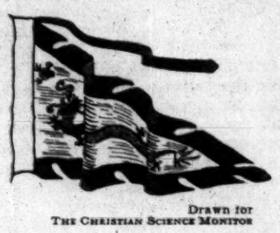
The Carnival of Flags

3—The Tale of the Chinese Dragon

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THE bright sunshine of a new day, story-telling was resumed at the carnival of flags. The Admiral looked down the ranks considering who should be asked to speak next. Right then the flags of every nation were waving in the breeze, broadcasting their stories on the air, because the flags are always telling their messages. Suddenly the Admiral caught sight of a pennant of yellow satin shimmering in the morning sun.

It was the Blue Dragon of imperial



Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
The Blue Dragon of Imperial China

China which floated in the breeze between its two successors: the five-colored flag of the Republic and the Nationalist's flag of red with a white sun on a blue canton.

The Blue Dragon snapped to "Attention!" when the Admiral called upon it. The other flags quieted their chatter as they prepared to listen to their cousin from the Far East.

"Dragons have been sacred to Oriental people for thousands of years," the old flag began. "Only the most ancient of the Chinese philosophers, however, knew all about the Dragon, who hides in the mountain caves and in the depths of the sea; and rides too, on the clouds holding the lightning in its grasp. Among us, the duties of Emperor and high priest were one and the same, and so it was that the five-clawed Dragon became the symbol of goodness as well as power.

"The people who lived under the flag, as you see me now, felt a thrill of loyalty and reverence when they saw me displayed. To them, I was their Emperor, the Son of Heaven. I represented all the virtues man should possess, and yet, to encourage mortals to do their best, I was pictured as striving to attain still greater perfection.

"Do you see that red ball near my hoist? That stands for our most precious gem, the pearl. It, too, represents perfection and wisdom, and you see, the Son of Heaven is shown trying to grasp it in its open mouth. Even thought the Emperor stood for the highest type of man on earth, he still had to grow in spiritual qualities, and the flag was a constant reminder to him of his duty."

"I'd like to know about the Empress," whispered a gallant flag from South America.

"The Empress had a flag of her own," the Blue Dragon replied. "The Phœnix was queen of the birds, and it represented the Empress. Once upon a time, an Emperor wanted to find a husband for his daughter whose musical talent was so great that she could not be happy with anyone less gifted than herself.

"So the Emperor sent messengers to bring to the palace every musician in his realm. One after another, they played their instruments before the Princess and the Court, but no one pleased the girl.

"Only one youth remained to be heard and the Princess was about to send him away without a trial when the Emperor said that it was but fair to let him play the flute he held in his hand. Listlessly, the Princess sat on her balcony, but presently she looked up, for sounds of most beautiful music were coming from the flute. The very air was filled with sweet music and when the astonished people looked up they beheld the heavens filled with all the birds of the Orient.

"Attracted by the music of the flute, the Phoenix led the birds to the feet of the musician. Needless to say, the Princess and the flute player were married and lived happily ever after.

"Those days are long past," the Blue Dragon said. "With the Republic came the flag which represented all of our people rather than just our Emperor. The red strip was for the Mongols, yellow for the Chinese, blue for the Manchus, white for the Muhammadans, and black for the Tibetans.

"But now that flag has given way to one which does not recognize divisions among peoples of a nation. The red field in this flag stands for courage, the blue canton for loyalty, and the white sun for purity. 'Bits of silk' a flag may be, but, oh, what precious 'bits' are we!"

The Blue Dragon bowed to his compatriots and all the flags cheered it before they burst into a lively discussion as to who should speak next.

MARY M. STARR.

[Look for another flag story next Friday]

Odds and Ends

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Lady Astor, M. P.

Lady Astor became a member of the House of Commons in 1919 when she ran on the Unionist ticket to fill the seat made vacant by her husband when he succeeded to the peerage.

Women to the Polls

In April of this year several thousand Montreal women will exercise their newly-won right to vote in the civic elections.

Letter Puzzle 'R'

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

It Is Suggested That Readers Use This Type of Puzzle as a Family Game, the Winner Being the One Who Identifies the Largest Number of Things Beginning With the Letter "R." The Puzzler Who Finds More Than 30 Is Undoubtedly Alert. The Names of Winners Are No Longer Being Published, So Readers Need Not Send Them In.

VOCATIONS

(Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.)

Calendar Hanger

ONE enterprising young man in our city has developed a little business that is profitable at this time of year. He solicits business firms that issue advertising calendars and for a small sum agrees to distribute them to stores and offices. When anyone wants a calendar he cheerfully offers to hang it. His equipment consists of a knapsack, tacks, and a small hammer. A few hours before lunch time he distributes menus for a local café, to store clerks, office girls and business men.

R. L. H.

Book Covers

A NEAT, handy woman, who treasures books as friends, conceived the idea of making inexpensive book covers for all her books. In that way she could have covers for any size volume, large or small. She made the covers of oilcloth or better ones of a good grade of fabricord (washable).

The idea can be adapted for children's schoolbooks, too, in order that the books may present a more inviting appearance, especially those which have become "dog-eared" from excessive use. These can be made very inexpensively

Miss H. L. H. P.

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation For Today

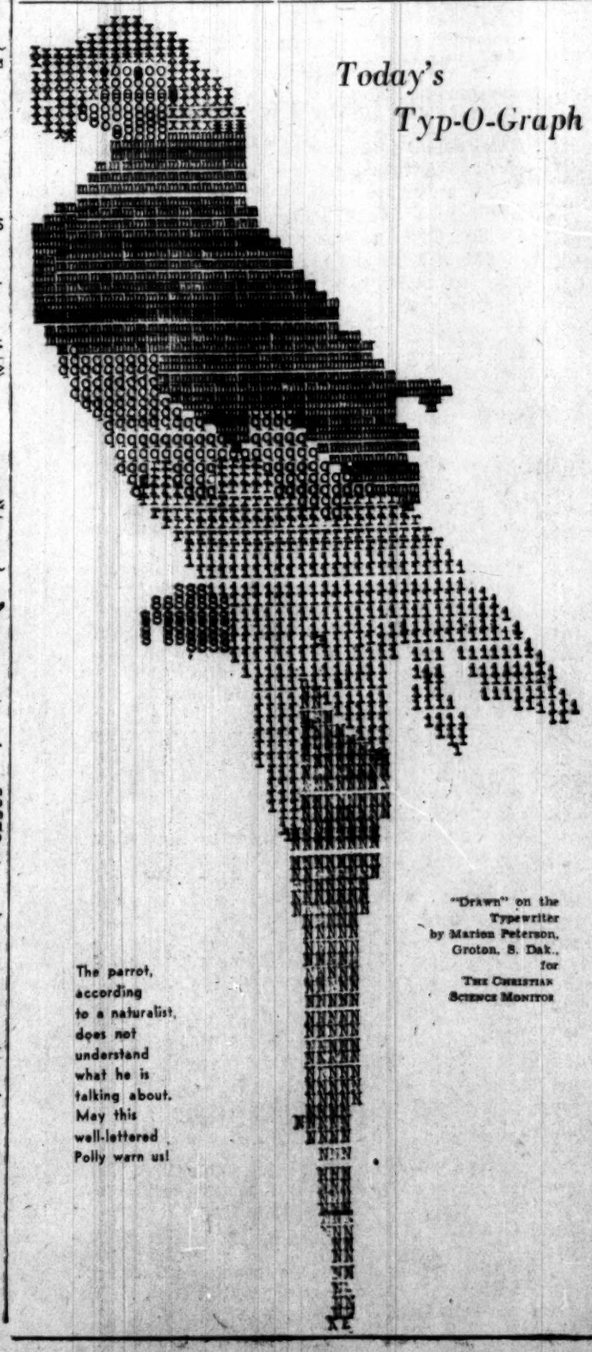
TOO low they build, who build beneath the stars.—YOUNG in "Night Thoughts."

Worth Knowing

AN OLD CUSTOM NOW REVIVED IN SOME PARTS OF GERMANY REQUIRES THAT BRIDAL COUPLES ON LEAVING THE CHURCH, SAW THROUGH A LOG.

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Today's Typ-O-Graph



The parrot, according to a naturalist, does not understand what he is talking about. May this well-lettered Polly warn us!

"Drawn" on the Typewriter by Marion Peterson, Groton, S. Dak., for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEWS ABOUT NEWSPAPERS

(Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor by Prof. Harry E. Stone)

"The life of the nation shall no longer be allowed as formerly to be the object of the sensational journalism of shrewd businessmen," declared William Weiss, president of the German "National Association of Journalists," in his new year greeting sent to members on December 30, 1933.

The best writing in the best newspapers is not dashed off in a hurry and without thought. Though read rapidly, it is written carefully and sometimes slowly.

Facts, figures, names, places, dates, specific reasons, brief paragraphs, simple sentences, short words—these are the characteristics of newspaper style. The abstract, the general, the vague, and the pedantic are not for the daily newspaper.

Want of time is never accepted as an excuse for inaccuracy in a newspaper office.

The Editor's Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

226

Knowing human nature
said the caller like
I do it should occur
to anyone that the boy
should have told his
father that his uncle
brought the dog when
he asked him

Edit this paragraph and compare your efforts with a corrected form appearing among the advertisements.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Premises (Miss J. LaT.)—The correspondent inquires whether in expressions such as "frail premises of human belief" one should sound "premises" as *prem-ih-seez'*.

The authority accepted by this newspaper recognizes only one pronunciation for the word, indicating either property or statements, and that is *prem'-is-ez*.

Absorb (Mrs. E. S., who says she hears *ab-zorb, ab-zorb'-ing*, etc.)—Keep the *s* sound.

Persist (Mrs. E. S., who reports hearing *per-zist'* and *per-zist'-ent*)—Again, keep the *s* sound.

Consummate (Mrs. E. S., who says she hears this word as an adjective sounded with accent on the first syllable)—The word when employed as a verb is accented preferably on the first syllable; as an adjective it is accented preferably on the second syllable. It is well to preserve the distinction; although Webster's, in chronicling usage, lists either pronunciation for either use.

This affords us an opportunity to share a hope. Readers will leave no page unturned in becoming "good English scholars" ("Manual of The Mother Church" by Mary Baker Eddy, Art. II, Sect. 2); and members of congregations will train themselves to hear the substance of words, not merely the words themselves.

Letter Puzzle "R" Answers

Roof, restaurant, retort, racquet, radio, rails, railroad, refrain, rocks, rider, rung, ring, Russia, roadster room, round, record, rubbers, resort, Robert, roller skates, ring, rouge, ribbon, Rome, rack, rug, route, road, railway, royalty, rectangle, ruler, raiment, rain, relative, rodent, rifle, Russian, radiator, roller, rake, reel, receptacle, refuse, rapier, rhombus.

Parables of Safed the Sage

Two Hands on One Boy

The Christian Science Monitor is indebted to the estate of William E. Burton for the privilege of republishing certain of the delightful Parables of Safed, which have appeared in other periodicals under copyright.

WHEN I was a Little Boy I liked to have my Face and Hands Clean. But I had no love for the process by which they had to become clean. And many times I assumed that they were clean, when an unbiased Observer might have held a Divergent Opinion. And my sons, when they were small, liked Cold Water about as well as their father did in his youth. But my Little Grandson is a Miracle of Cleanliness, and loveth to have his Face and Hands Washed. That is to say, he loveth our Little Joke.

And it came about on this wise. The little lad came to visit me and Keturah, and the time arrived for Lunch. And I said, Let us go and wash thy Hands. And he said, They need no washing.

Then said I, Let me wash One Hand and see how the other looketh beside it.

So I washed one of his hands.

Then I said, Place the Two Hands side by side, and let us see whether they belong both of them to the same boy.

And when we looked at them together, he agreed with me that those Two Hands could not belong to the Same Boy.

Then said I, Which Hand shall we cut off? Or shall we wash the one that will make the Two Hands look alike?

And he said, Let us wash the Other Hand.

And when I had done it, he said, Now the Two Hands belong on the Same Boy. And he was right about it.

Then said I, Let us see if we can match the Two Clean Hands with a Clean Face.

And then I said, Thy face is Very Clean. Let us see if we can Comb thy Hair.

Now we have done this Many Times since that first day, and it hath become a Very Pleasant Joke with us, and a Merry Game.

And it is in this way we make progress in life. For the job of reforming any of us is too large for a Single Contract. But now and then we discover that we have improved a very little in one particular, and then we sometimes have grace enough to Wash the Other Hand to make it match the virtue that we possess. And if the process continue Long Enough, there is hope that in time we may come so that the whole of us Shall Match ourselves at our best.

Betty Bee

Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Baby Wings

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

BETTY BEE had often seen baby bees emerging from cells of the brood comb in the hive. Several times she had discovered "uncovered" cells, cells that had not been sealed with wax. This made it possible to inspect little sisters in varying stages of development. One of these, nearly ready to emerge, seemed to have wings. Wonderingly she gazed upon it. Wings, Betty knew, meant flight and freedom. Was this little creature to be denied the joys of migration to distant fields?

A kindly nurse bee smiled at Betty's concern. "Look closely, my dear," she said, "and you will see tiny cases between the first and second pairs of legs. Each pair of wings is folded up in those cases. In a day or two those imprisoned wings will begin to quiver. Gradually they will move until they are beneath the bee and then, as if touched by a fairy wand, they will unfold in all their splendor."

This was but one of the things that Betty learned in her rambles about the hive. Vaguely she knew that she and all her sisters and brothers owed existence to their devoted queen. It was she who laid all the eggs. A hen lays an egg. When that egg is incubated, either by the warmth of the mother hen's body or by artificial heat, a chicken comes forth. The birth of a bee is a much more complicated matter.

On Monday we plan to join Betty and learn, with her, of the development of a bee.

In Lighter Vein

Ideal Neighbor

Smith entered a big London store and made his way to the gardening department. "I want three lawn mowers," he said.

The assistant stared hard at him. "Three, sir?" he echoed. "You must have a very big estate."

"Nothing of the kind," snapped Smith grimly. "I have two neighbors."—*Pearson's.*

Today's Limerick

A gentleman born in Ky.
Was always exceedingly ly.
The goose, I am told,
That laid eggs of gold,
Was his—which was perfectly dy.

Had Its Difficulties

Slowly, with a menacing look in his eyes, the bulldog approached the two street musicians.

The men looked at him out of the corners of their eyes and then slowly edged away.

"I say, Bill," said the man with the banjo suddenly, "blow 'ard on your cornet; perhaps it'll frighten 'im away."

"Yes, that's all very well," said Bill with a doubtful grimace. "But if it don't do the trick, where'll I get the wind to run away with?"—*Answers.*

—Sydney Bulletin

"I've a few left-off things you can have."

"But d'yer think they'd fit me, lady? Our figgers are so different."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

He Loved Trees

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Muncie, Ind.

THE topic of discussion in an elementary schoolroom was George Washington, his heroism and worth-while characteristics.

"George Washington loved trees," contributed one child, adding some other interesting items about the first President's great love of nature.

The teacher was somewhat astonished that so young a child should have such a fund of information, so she asked, "How did you happen to find out so much about his interest in trees?"

"Well," replied the child, "I just thought that anyone who did as much good as George Washington did must love trees, so I asked at the library for a book which told about his love of nature. The librarian had to hunt a long time, but she found something. It was hard to read, but she helped me with the hard words, because, you see, she was glad to find out more about how much he loved trees, too."

FACTS about the BIBLE

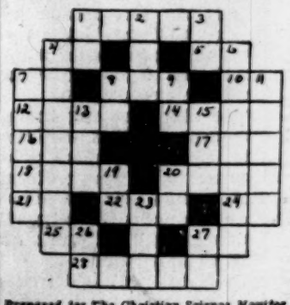
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

The Land of Nod

THE Land of Nod has become so generally associated with the "dreamland" of childhood that it is easy to forget its Biblical origin. Cain, we are told, "dwelt in the land of Nod" (Gen. 4:16). It is evident that in the original we have a play upon words, as we find so often in Hebrew, for Cain was to be a wanderer (*Nad*—verse 14), and dwelt in the land of "wandering, grief, or misery" (*Nod*)

Many scholars hold that Nod was a real territory, since Cain apparently stayed there and ceased to wander; but beyond the fact that it lay somewhere "to the east of Eden" (Gen. 4:16), its location is doubtful. Some have suggested China; others, India.

Junior Cross-Word No. 82



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across
1—City in Italy.
4—Parent.
5—Word used with EITHER.
7—To bring about.
8—A bell.
10—Each (abbr).
12—A vast number.
14—Odd cloth measures.
16—North American Indian.
17—To wear away.
18—Number
20—Choice of candidates, by a ballot.
21—Towards.
22—You'll find the Baltic—on maps of Europe.
24—Comparative ending.
25—Yucatan is on this continent. (abbr.).
27—State ranking 16th in area among those of U. S. (abbr.).
28—Wise men.

Down
1—Another parent.
2—Meadow.
3—Negative answer.
4—A part.
6—Fold.
7—To intimidate.
8—Through or with.
9—Musical note
11—A flower.
13—Louisa May Alcott wrote "Little ——."
15—Fifth sign of the zodiac.
19—Plural ending
20—Reykjavik is third largest city in this state (abbr.).
23—Shakespeare's birthplace (abbr.).
26—White.
27—Canadian province (abbr.).

(The solution appears elsewhere)

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Editorials

Paging a Cuban Policy

COL. CARLOS MENDIETA, honest, conservative Liberal, politician and war-horse of the old school, has taken the reins of Cuba's Government from the two-day-old Administration of Señor Carlos Hevia, who was pushed into the Presidency when Don Grau San Martin resigned. The selection of Colonel Mendieta indicates that Colonel Batista, the realistic chief-of-staff of the Cuban Army, has won the first skirmish with Antonio Guiteras, twenty-six-year-old Communist Minister of Interior, War and Navy under President Grau. The choice of Colonel Mendieta may bring recognition from the United States and economic aid which Cuba sorely needs. It is doubtful, however, whether his accession will permanently solve the internal political problem.

It savors too much of an artificial measure to hurdle immediate diplomatic obstacles. Considered as a phase of the diplomatic question it may be quite possible that the opinion of a close and competent observer is correct when he says that President Grau resigned because he became convinced that Assistant Secretary of State, and former Ambassador to Cuba, Sumner Welles, would never extend recognition to his Government. This interpretation is confirmed directly from Washington by one close to Mr. Welles who asserted that the Assistant Secretary disliked and distrusted the personality and motives of Dr. Grau. It is still quite clear that the Assistant Secretary of State in charge of Latin-American affairs underestimates the depth of the social revolution which has occurred in Cuba.

Internally considered this crisis may be another fruit of nonrecognition and another exhibition of the frenzied efforts of all parties to find a formula satisfactory to diplomats in Washington. Since Washington is demanding the impossible, all efforts to achieve the impossible are likely to be met with frustration. Dr. Grau never had a fair chance to demonstrate what he could do; half, if not more, of his time had to be devoted to the search for that illusory formula for a coalition government which in times of revolution and transition no nation has been able to achieve.

Until the United States makes up its mind and takes a definite, positive stand, until it chooses intervention, a conciliatory program of compromises, or outright repudiation of all obligations contracted with respect to Cuba and the abandonment of the island, episodes of the sort just witnessed will recur in crescendo. They will not only upset the island but all the nice calculations of the State Department with respect to its Latin-American policy as a whole. Cuba is either a colony or a sovereign nation. If the latter, it deserves the consideration due sovereign nations. Wake up, Washington! American interests are at stake, not alone those of Cuba. Action, please!

Mr. Tuttle Goes to the Opera

JUST about this time every year Henry Tuttle notes that the movement to give grand opera in English takes on a new lease of life. Its sponsors swing gayly into action, holding meetings, passing resolutions and writing to the newspapers.

The idea behind the movement is, of course, to have opera sung in English so that American audiences will know what it is all about. And this is the very reason why Henry Tuttle is opposed to it. Mr. Tuttle says that if Americans could understand even 30 per cent of the average libretto, a ten-ton truck couldn't drag them inside an opera house.

The other evening the general manager of the company that employs Henry Tuttle invited him to the opera to witness the début of a noted tenor. The performance was given in Italian and as Mr. Tuttle has not even a bowing acquaintance with that mellifluous language he purchased a libretto and manfully tackled the English translation.

As Henry Tuttle delved deeper and deeper into the "story" of the opera he became more and more puzzled and he could not help wondering just how many people in the audience were aware of the character of the dramatic part of the entertainment that was about to be unfolded before them.

Briefly, the plot dealt with the abduction of an irreproachable young soprano named Marialda from the somewhat loosely-guarded castle of her ducal father. It is not necessary to reveal the entire plot but after a great deal of violence and sword-play few of the principals were left standing at the finale. And even though Marialda was rescued shortly after the opening of the second act, she never seemed, to Mr. Tuttle, to be quite her old self again.

Henry Tuttle, not being a regular opera habitué, was astonished throughout the performance at the lack of emotion on the part of the audience. It surprised him that anyone could remain placid while such antisocial activities were being portrayed right in front of them. Then suddenly it dawned on him that undoubtedly the vast majority of those calm listeners had not understood a word of what the artists were singing. And with that realization a great sense of relief swept over Henry Tuttle.

Were all operas like this, he asked himself. Did they all deal with jealousy, revenge and tears? Were there no jolly operas? Was art always unhappy? Mr. Tuttle made up his mind to look further into the subject before expressing an opinion. But in the meantime he wishes to go on record that he is emphatically not in favor of opera in English.

A 50-60-Cent Dollar

THE American people now know that, if the President has his way, their future dollar will be a 50- to 60-cent one. Such terminology is very mystifying to the layman. It has provided material for the humorist. Recently, for instance, Mr. Robert Benchley complained that nobody told him or anybody else that in 1928 he had been using a dollar that really wasn't a dollar. Mr. Benchley's facetiousness has been justified by these statistical concepts. Yet, it is curious to note, they were introduced to make economic facts more simple!

A 100-cent dollar is supposed to be the dollar that from 1834 to April 17, 1933, was fixed by law in terms of gold. You could always get 23.22 grains of gold, or about one-twentieth of an ounce, for your dollar from the Government. An ounce of gold was therefore worth twenty times a dollar; to be exact, $20.67. You could always get $20.67 an ounce for your gold from the Government. With this ratio as a government-fixed equation, it of course was the market price, as nobody would be foolish enough to sell gold for less than $20.67 when the Government was paying $20.67 for it. Equally nobody in these circumstances could get more.

In April of last year, however, the Government disturbed the equation. It continued to offer to buy gold at $20.67 an ounce. But it refused any longer to pay out the equivalent in gold for its own dollars. So $20.67 ceased to have anything but a theoretical meaning, and the dollar started to find a new equivalent in gold which was not acknowledged by the Government till October 22. On that day the Government recognized the price established by the exchange market by "posting" a new dollar price for gold. It was $31.36 instead of the old statutory $20.67. That meant that the pure gold equivalent of the dollar had dropped from 23.22 grains to 15.30 grains. If the President cares to go the limit of his powers, he can make the ratio between gold and the dollar at $41.34 to the ounce, or 11.61 grains to the dollar.

Where, now, do we get the concept of a 50-60-cent dollar? By simply counting the old gold price of $20.67 (or 23.22 grains to the dollar) as 100. Double the price of gold, or, by the same token, cut in half the gold content of the dollar, and you have the so-called 50-cent dollar. A 60-cent dollar would be represented by $34.45 an ounce for gold, or 13.92 grains to the dollar.

But the amount of gold that the dollar is worth is of slight interest to the average citizen. Even if it were, he would not be able to get any gold. Of much more interest to him is what his dollars are worth in food, clothing and shelter. The concept of a 50-60-cent dollar is thus purely theoretical. It refers to weight, whereas the users of dollars are interested in value, or purchasing power. It is the theory back of government action, however, that by increasing the dollar price of gold it will increase the dollar price of other commodities; in other words, reduce the *value* as well as *weight* of the American dollar.

Let us now examine this far more absorbing question. Unfortunately there is not the same light thrown on the value of the dollar in terms of, say, food, as there is on the value of the dollar in terms of gold. But enough data exist to make comparability possible. We must start by reckoning the April prices for food at 100. If we thus reckon the food dollar in April as 100, then the advance in the price of food by December had been such that the food dollar in that month would have been an 86-cent dollar. That compares with a 61-cent gold dollar, which was reached in December, and shows that the latter concept is by no means a proof that the dollar is buying less of other things besides gold.

That is the hope of the future, but, if history is any guide, the adjustment, if it comes, will be reached very slowly.

"The Ideal School-Teacher"

IS THERE an ideal school-teacher? New York City claims one—Miss Millicent Baum, principal of the Andrew Sloan Draper Junior High School for thirty-four years. Her associates hailed her as such in honoring her on the eve of her retirement after fifty years of consecutive service. The Mayor, school associates and civic leaders praised her.

What were the qualifications to which they considered she measured up? A member of the Board of Education said that she was "seventy years old and fifty years young, because of the years which sit so lightly on her shoulders." Anyone on whom the "grind" of teaching for fifty years can sit lightly has achieved distinction. Another speaker paid tribute to her "sweet, fine and wonderful character." Mayor LaGuardia perhaps came nearest to distilling the essence of her service when he said that her school "has been like a lighthouse to the neighborhood through the years."

There seems to be warrant for awarding an accolade of "ideal school-teacher" to Miss Baum. There are other ideal teachers, but the crop ought to be larger. The size of the crop depends not alone upon the teachers, but also upon the attitude of the community toward them and their work. A teacher needs not only natural mental endowment; she also needs adequate preparation and support.

One scarcely could expect ideal teachers from girls who are leaving high school or even grammar school at sixteen years of age in some states and becoming "teachers" in the public schools. But because they will "teach" for a pittance, short-sighted school authorities believe they cannot afford better prepared teachers. It is a responsibility of school authorities to develop the forces of public opinion and official action which will demand better teachers.

Another essential of the ideal teacher is that she should be paid! One of the most disgraceful things which has happened in the United States during the depression is that thousands of school-teachers have gone unpaid for long periods. A teacher should not only be worthy of her hire, but should receive her hire on time. American school districts owe teachers in the aggregate more than $40,000,000 in back salaries. Dr. William C. Bagley of Teachers' College, Columbia, declares that no nation but the United States cuts school budgets to reduce government expenses.

An ideal teacher in any school, in good times or bad, is one whose individuality and character leave an imprint upon the pupils as much as his or her teaching. There are thousands of such teachers, mostly unknown and unsung. They are the salt of education. Mass production in education often has been responsible for diminishing if not almost destroying the rich fruits of personal relationship between pupil and teacher. Even the ideal teacher cannot have an ideal effect without the opportunity to teach classes small enough to permit individual attention to each pupil, and not only inculcate wisdom but awaken the intellectual interests and moral aspirations of students.

Brass in the Golden Eggs

MORE of the golden eggs gathered while the American public was playing goose are now on exhibition. Testimony at a Senate hearing the last few days has concerned a speculation with $40—mere chicken feed—that feathered the financial nest of one operator with stock valued at $3,367,840. The hearing has disclosed also that a financier hatched $9,514,000 out of $253 before America's speculative incubator became so drafty. This financial soaring was done on the wings of a growing aviation industry.

Just how America's speculators climbed to the stratosphere of profits makes interesting reading. Also interesting—and, moreover, significant—is the changed note in public response to stories of swiftly acquired fortunes. These used to be regarded as success stories, symbols of "the land of opportunity." Now they are looked upon as exposés of the faults and abuses of an outworn system.

It should not be assumed that every fortune that blossomed in that financial summer which ended October 24, 1929, had its roots in ethical mire. No doubt many honest men found it virtually impossible to avoid huge profits in those years. And no doubt some big profits were rewards for big services. For the most part, however, the attitude of inquiry with which the public now regards the records of a get-rich-quick period is wholesome.

Not merely bitterness because they did not share, not merely envy, not merely revenge on somebody for the sufferings they have endured, encourages average men and women throughout the United States to look upon spectacular financial operations with suspicion. Their misgivings are due to a belief that is growing into conviction that the commonwealth of people is not well served by practices that put such undue emphasis on dollar success.

A few years ago stories of swift fortune would have sent otherwise sane people scurrying to the brokers with all the family stockings. Now they cause the same people to wonder how close a connection there is between unemployment figures today and the preoccupation with ticker-tape figures a few years ago. It is true that the conditions under which stock market profits must be made have changed, temporarily for the worse. But the mental conditions under which progress must be made toward economic security also have changed—for the better.

Leaks in the CWA Dipper

ISOLATED instances of irregularities in the administration of such a tremendous national venture as the CWA too often tend to result in a broad indictment of the whole system. Of course, an attempt to excuse such violations with the banal comment that mistakes are bound to occur wherever the so-called "human element" is involved does not remedy the harm, especially when those affected, as at present, are little able to withstand further difficulty. But the danger of embarrassing if not damaging the beneficial operation of an entire machine by overemphasis of localized cases demands some measure of defense.

Boston's apparent troubles in the assignment of CWA jobs, along with similar situations in a few other Massachusetts cities, due to "politics," inefficiency, deliberate fraud and graft, or misunderstanding, should, and no doubt will, be cleared up to the satisfaction of all except those directly responsible for the irregularity. No effort can be spared in punishing or correcting those who knowingly commit acts of favoritism against persons desperately in need, as are the majority of those employed under the CWA. Graft can be tolerated even less under such circumstances.

Whatever the causes or results of the situation in Massachusetts, however, it remains that but a few hundred are involved out of a total of about 4,000,000 employed under the CWA throughout the nation. Not many such flagrant irregularities have been unearthed elsewhere. In most states the project has operated efficiently to the advantage not only of those employed, but to millions of others who have profited by the sudden sprinkling of new money in the market.

And even in Massachusetts more than 130,000 persons have been employed, receiving from 40 cents to $1.50 an hour. Those CWA dollars continue to roll out, the great majority of them into deserving hands, despite sensational charges splashed over the front pages.

Editorial Notes

Apparently the NRA, PWA, CCC, CWA, TVA, etc., are answers to the country's SOS for recovery. And some believe they are coming C.O.D.

It would seem that the trouble with a great amount of "canned" music is that the cover is not kept tight enough over it.

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

Attacking the "Tax-Exempts"—Imaginary Far East "Conflicts"

IT IS difficult to imagine any form of legislation which would go further toward allaying public discontent with existing governmental conditions than a statute that would do away with the growing scandal of tax-exempt securities.

The financier and the orthodox economist may plead that, at bottom, they are not really tax-exempt. It may be entirely true that at the time of their purchase the investor compounds the potential future taxes by paying more for his investment, while the issuing body, whether state or municipal, makes up for the lack of future revenue by exacting a higher present price. But a public which has recently had presented to it the spectacle of men with incomes ranging about a million each, paying not one cent of income tax, refuses to be impressed by these technicalities.

Possibly a constitutional amendment may be necessary to effect the end sought. Representative Treadway of Massachusetts holds to this view and has introduced such a measure. He, however, admits that even with an amendment only the future issuance of "tax-exempts" can be blocked. Nothing apparently can be done to affect the billions now outstanding—at least such is the opinion of constitutional lawyers. Yet there are those who think that an Administration which has knocked the gold clause out of government bonds and private contracts, which has made it criminal to own gold and has made chop suey out of such revered statutes as the anti-trust law may not be wholly helpless in the presence of this problem. All, apparently, that is needed is enough vigorous agitation.

* * *

The Boston branch of the Foreign Policy Association is going to discuss tomorrow the very comprehensive question, "Where are the Conflicts in the Far East Leading?" Everybody who has a voice that can be heard; every newspaper with a viewpoint beyond its own county limits, is discussing these conflicts in the Far East. That most of the conflicts are thus far imaginary; that the ones which are taken with the greatest gravity exist only in the minds of the disputants, seems to be a fact not generally understood.

There is today no conflict between Japan and Russia, though there are rumors that at some uncertain date, perhaps after the completion of the newly formulated second Five-Year Plan, Russia may take up again her march toward the East. There is, of course, no conflict between the United States and Japan, although some of the Japanese navy people, being intent upon swelling their budget for ship construction, just precisely as our own navy people, on their part, are making very bellicose speeches relative to the secret purposes of the United States to attack Nippon. As for the one conflict which has assumed actual concrete form in the last two years, namely, that between China and Japan, it has been steadily disappearing since it became apparent that none of the western powers was willing to act as a cat's-paw to pull chestnuts out of the fire for China.

It is quite true that there is steadily going on a conflict between the various factions and the rival governments in China itself. Even these, however, seem to be quieting down. The revolt of the Fukien Province against the Nanking Government seems to be on the point of suppression, either by force of arms or by purchase. The rivalry between Canton and Nanking still continues, although there have been no recent military operations for its determination. Indeed, diplomatic advices say that negotiations are in progress for the amicable division of Chinese territory between these two governments on the theory that China is too large geographically to be administered by one central authority. Certainly it has not been so administered since the overthrow of the Manchu Empire.

And it is likewise certain that so long as there is no central Chinese Government exercising authority over all the Chinese people, it is futile alike to expect respect for China from a highly organized and aggressive neighbor, or to anticipate any sort of agreement between a western nation or group of nations and the government which can exist only in name.

As One Traveler to Another

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

WHEN one is staying in the same place one hears and sees many things; but somehow they do not make so much impression as when one is traveling. Perhaps it is because the traveler is keyed up to a sense of novelty, is more alert, is more ready to discern the unusual. Perhaps it is that the ordinary occupations and preoccupations are relaxed, leaving one more receptive.

* * *

Glimpse of a River: The first sight of a world-known mountain or falls or river is always thrilling. Never shall I forget the moment when I saw the Alps, nor the moment when I saw Niagara Falls.

And so when my companion said to me: "Would you care to see the Mississippi?" I jumped from my seat in a state of excitement.

"Where is it?" I exclaimed. He laughed. "We'll be there in a few minutes. There's no hurry."

We arrived. I was standing on the platform of the train, thinking of all I had ever heard of the famous river. I had been acquainted with it all my life, but I had waited for so long before I had this opportunity of saluting it in the dusk of evening. Salute it I did with a sort of reverence. It came from so far, it had rolled on so long. It had inspired so many songs and stories.

For a moment I thought that whoever had not seen the Mississippi had not seen America.

There were the shacks in which the black—and white—population of the riverside lived. Dingy, dilapidated, poor enough, but safe in this part from the overflowing of the waters. There were the flat-bottomed boats which plied up and down. There was even one of the old "show boats" of other days, drawn up on the bank.

"It isn't better than the Thames or the Seine," said my companion; "perhaps it doesn't look so good. But it's our river. It's the biggest natural thing we have."

We were rattling over the bridge. The red sky line was broken with irregular buildings. The Mississippi was dull and dark, but it was peopled for me with all the "darkies" of my boyhood, with the Tom Sawyers, with legends and shanties. It was a real "kick" I was getting.

My companion looked at me as I looked at the river. And then he began to hum:

"Ole Man River . . . He jes' keeps rollin' along."

* * *

Confidences: Once I listened to a long discussion on the well-worn theme of whether Americans are more confidential toward strangers than Europeans. The Europeans maintained that they were. The Americans denied it.

It depends. On a train journey half across the continent there is no doubt that tongues are loosed. The Englishman has the reputation of maintaining a dour silence. The Frenchman is regarded as more voluble. But certainly the American tells you more about himself than the citizen of any other nation when he is thrown in your company for a day or two on a swiftly moving train.

At first our talk was general. We spoke of countries we had visited, of people we had known. Then we turned to the political and social problems of the world.

Afterward we exchanged views on religion. It's a strange thing, but a true one, that despite all that is written about the frivolity and cynicism of our age, I find it impossible to talk long with any man without hearing of his yearning toward the good life, his desire for some spiritual assurance, his quest for eternal certitudes. . . .

Then we went to bed. But the next morning we met at breakfast and did not separate until the evening. I had work to do on the train; but I left it undone. A fellow being was telling me of his struggles and of his aspirations, of the difficulties of his daily life, and of the rewards and satisfactions which he received. . . .

Why did he tell me? Was it because we were ships passing in the night? Because he would never see me again? He would hardly have told his most intimate friend some of the family secrets he told to me. What is there in these voyages which inspires this wish to reveal everything?

I went with him into his home. I learned about his wife, about his children, about his domestic problems. The son—an adopted son—was not turning out too well. The daughter was delicious. He asked my advice and I gave it to the best of my ability.

When we separated he thanked me and grasped my hand warmly. "I think I'll do as you suggest," he said. "After all, he's young, and he will understand better later on."

It was odd to think I understood better in a few hours the love that was in that man's heart than did the son who had lived with him from childhood to manhood. . . .

* * *

Matches and Bread: "Nobody ever need buy matches over here," said my host. "They are given away. They are given away in the hotels, at news stands, everywhere."

I nodded. We had been talking of the problem of distribution. I had related an incident which had happened to me, giving me an insight into the misery which is hidden under our veneer of civilization. This talk of matches was only casual.

And yet suddenly it suggested an idea to me. "Quite a number of little things are given away, aren't they?" I asked. "Lead pencils, for example. In Europe, paper fans. In the hotels, writing material. I dare say one could draw up quite a long list of articles for which no charge is made."

He agreed. "Mostly for advertising purposes," he commented.

"I suppose so. But it doesn't alter the fact that nobody asks money for them. Besides, there are other things which are freely distributed, such as education. It's taken for granted that they are needed and should be accorded to every one. All these communal facilities for recreation. All these public services—roads, policemen, sanitation—provided free. . . ."

"I see what you mean," he answered. "Extend the system of free distribution. But that's Socialism."

"It may be so, but we are all, in some sense, Socialists nowadays, as a British politician once said. But the particular thought that comes to me is: Why not give away bread, the bare necessary of life, as matches are given away? The farmer's problem would be solved, because he and the miller would be paid by the authorities a fair price. And we'd be going some way to solving the social problem."

"Bread depots?" he asked.

"Just a passing thought. Everybody would work just as hard to find something to put on the bread. Yet there wouldn't be the need for these relief allotments, doles, useless labor. . . ."

"It'd be difficult," he said. "But after all, if matches, why not bread?"

Mirror of World Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not carry necessarily the endorsement of the Monitor.

The Banker's Code Suspended

GEN. HUGH S. JOHNSON did the right and proper thing when he suspended the banking code, which . . . was very extreme and penalized small business and small accounts in the banks. These codes are intended to help business, and not to hurt it. . . .

A good banker has in mind the development and the increase of the bank's business, and he knows better than anybody that to tax a man who had a small account in the bank would make it unpopular and cause the withdrawal of a lot of deposits of $50 and less from the bank. The good banker knows that the large bank accounts in his institution have, for the most part, grown from small accounts and that the small accounts should be nourished and encouraged rather than discouraged by useless and unreasonable charges. . . . Of course, banks are imposed upon and made to do a great deal of work for nothing, but the banks that do this can stop it when they wish. . . . When banks make money, they don't make it by charging 25 cents a month on accounts of under $50. They make it by loaning their money and loaning not only their money but the money of the depositors.—*Elizabethtown* (Ky.) *News.*

Children First

IT IS too soon to try to say how successful our recovery program has been. The real test of the program will be what happens to our children, says Grace Abbott, chief the the children's bureau of the United States Labor Department.

There is evidence, she says, that malnutrition was increasing during the past year. Six million children were living on relief and some of them had been dependent on relief for four years—"a very long time in the life of a child."

Permitting this, we have permitted outrageous waste of our greatest natural resource. It remains to be seen how much we can salvage. . . .

This task of salvage is the one to which we should bend our greatest, most urgent efforts. Enough has not been done until we have made sure that every child has daily food sufficient in quality and amount . . . and an environment calculated to make the adult a useful member of society. . . .—*Rocky Mountain News* (Denver).